

July 1, 1920.

Mrs. Annie E. Burton,  
New Castle,  
Indiana.

My dear Mrs. Burton:

Your letter with reference to Dr. Greist, addressed to the Board of Home Missions, is just here. We have received two other letters from New Castle recently in regard to Dr. Greist and his appointment as a medical missionary to Alaska. On their receipt we immediately wired to his pastor at Monticello and to the Stated Clerk of the presbytery to which he belonged and which has ordained him for this work. I enclose copies of their reply.

Dr. Greist is now en route to Alaska and we have no other course to follow than the judgment of his presbytery and neighbors in the town in which he lived.

Very sincerely yours,

JAM:ES





# HOTEL FRYE

DAN W. BASS AND P. H. WATT  
MANAGERS

SEATTLE'S NEWEST AND LARGEST HOTEL

SEATTLE

July 2, 1920.

*Dr. J. Hall Young,  
Special Representative,  
The Board of Home Missions,  
New York.*

*My dear Doctor Young:*

*For some days it has been my wish to write you fully and frankly as to some matters. Before leaving Indiana I was so rushed and crowded in closing up my affairs, that I might comply with the urgent request of Dr. Condit to reach Seattle not later than the 20<sup>th</sup> Inst. and since reaching here my time has been very fully occupied. So, this alone is sufficient excuse for my silence.*

*I would acknowledge receipt of your recent letter relative to Mrs. [name] being placed on balcony by the Women's Board, and I thank you. That subject seems closed. The foreign boards have adopted a different policy, and I thought it no harm to make inquiry.*

*The activities of my divorced wife have proven in very much most embarrassing. You remember, doubtless, my correspondence on this subject away back in 1912-'13 and indeed probably yet have it on file. If they told you of her persistent opposition to my efforts to get into mission work, how she had antagonized me*



in this since very soon after our marriage. I entered in missions since a boy of 16 or 17, I made every effort during my school and college years to specifically qualify for medical mission work, and she knew it, and during our three years engagement led me to believe that she was fully in sympathy with my plans. However, ~~as~~ we had been married a week she clearly indicated her opposition for the first time, and henceforth more and more emphatically did she oppose me in my hopes, and finally refused absolutely to join with me then or ever in that I felt to be my life work. Furthermore, she vowed that never would she permit me to engage in such service, that "by some means, fair or foul," she would defeat me.

And so, the years went by, my own conscience excusing me under such circumstances. But in time it became necessary for reasons recognized by our General Community as right and proper, to divorce her.

We had separated in 1910 and finally not for 2 years did I sue for legal separation, and ~~Antony~~ to her attorney's recent letter. I ~~was~~ the Court announced his intention of granting the decree but postponed it that I might make with her a property settlement out of Court which settlement he wished to make a part of the decree. But I could not settle with her, and finally on the most earnest prayerful plea of my three boys that I not divorce their mother I voluntarily and by the Court's consent withdrew the suit after it had been tried, surrendering all I had gained thereby.

Through my attorney I then deeded all my property to her, with power to sell or mortgage, and this "for the support of herself



(2)

# HOTEL FRYE

DAN W. BASS AND P. H. WATT  
MANAGERS

SEATTLE'S NEWEST AND LARGEST HOTEL

SEATTLE

and children, she consenting to my plan to go West and seek out a new location, she solemnly promising to no longer harass and antagonize me.

I located in Wyoming, and at once actively interested myself in our new mission church in Casper, no happy and contented and my life was an open book to all. But very shortly she again began her scandalous tactics to which I tried to lend a deaf ear and blind eye. However, matters became so serious in 1914 that my family and members of my session in Wyoming advised me to defend my reputation by a second suit for divorce, which resulted favorably to my cause. This divorce was granted me in 1914 - four years after our separation, and in Oct. 1915 I was married to my present wife.

In no degree whatsoever have I defrauded any creditor of mine - I impoverished myself in paying her extravagant debts - gave her twenty dollars worth of property I possessed on going West in <sup>January</sup> 1912, something like \$5000 worth of real estate alone, and have through the years done all I could do for my boys. I have not



"refused" them support. They have lived  
with me in my home a portion of the  
time, and I have never refused them that  
which they actually needed.  
I have sent them such sums of money  
for their support as I was able to  
spare, at times sacrificing seriously  
in order to do so.

Technically I have not fully complied  
with the Wyoming Court's order in giving  
her \$25<sup>00</sup> monthly for the support of  
"herself and children", but  
I have as nearly as I could complied  
with the spirit of that order and  
particularly as to my boys.

I had given her all my property previously  
in consideration of her promise to allow  
me peace, but so soon as she secured  
the property she violated her promises  
and for years now continues to do so.

but I knew she was not spending  
the money wisely and well.

and on leaving Wyoming I resolved  
to do that I did for my boys  
in a direct manner rather than  
through her. Her attorney's letter is therefore a  
mass of inaccuracies, intended to deceive and injure.

And now as to my slight deafness.  
I certainly wrote you of that five or six  
years since when corresponding with  
you first, and others writing you in  
my behalf surely spoke of it, minimising  
its importance, etc.  
My infirmity has never to any appreciable  
extent interfered with my practice.  
as I wrote once before to either you or Dr.  
Morgan, I have been medical examiner



# HOTEL FRYE

DAN W. BASS AND P. H. WATT  
MANAGERS

SEATTLE'S NEWEST AND LARGEST HOTEL

SEATTLE

for various old line life insurance companies which are known to be most particular in the choice of men, notably the Provident Life & Trust of Philadelphia, The Pacific Mutual, The Metropolitan, etc. etc. etc. I got on finely in private practice and have held my own in keen competitions. Seattle is an exceedingly noisy city, and the distracting and ear splitting noise does interfere with one's conversation, and Dr. Condit had occasion to converse with me on the street, in offices where others were talking and typewriters were being used, and it was all most discouraging. I cannot avoid the conclusion that he has gotten an exaggerated notion of my powers.

He has written me a formal letter protesting against my going to meet account of this physical defect. Copies are sent to Dr. Marguis and Dixon. It says "Because you have expressed a determination to go," etc. etc. I have taken issue with him as to this. His was I expressed a wish to go, but contend that my slight difficulty in leaving cannot



seriously jeopardize my success in the  
mission field. I also contended that,  
to turn back now would greatly  
humiliate me financially and otherwise.  
I sacrificed much in entering actively  
upon this work, ~~but~~ <sup>and</sup> I burned my  
bridges behind.

Again Dr Condit says, or intimates that  
I may be re-called at the end of my  
first year. To do that will  
prove a hardship to both the Board and  
myself. 'I will be unfair to me in that  
I ~~will~~ <sup>will</sup> hear, but ~~has~~ <sup>has</sup> gotten broken in,  
my work habits adjusted, etc.  
and the expense, sacrifice, etc., will  
have been handsomely justified by so short  
term of service.

'It is true Mrs. Frost's hearing is worse  
than mine, but I also on my part  
I note you of this also.

Mrs Frost's qualifications along other lines  
however are so exceptional that I  
do not believe she will other than  
balance up admirably.

Pardon my long letter, but I wanted  
a heart to heart conversation  
with you along this line in the  
effort to put myself "square."

With kindest regards and  
sincere respect I am

Yours sincerely,  
W. W. Frost



JUL 9 1920

New Castle, Ind.  
July 6<sup>th</sup> 1920.

Rev. John A. Marguis.

Dear Sir: Your letter with  
one from S. Arthur Stewart and  
M. M. Rodgers, was received  
to-day and I am surprised  
at the lies in S. Arthur  
Stewart's night letter, I have  
just written him and  
pointed out to him the  
truth and told him  
of the lies contained in  
his letter, I can't under-  
stand why a man that  
wants to be fair minded  
should telegraph lies for



to be the <sup>2</sup> Truth. Nearly  
every bit of that night  
letter was a lie. No arrange-  
ments whatever were made  
to cancel note. He has  
only paid a few dollars of  
court order and is be-  
hind over \$1500 <sup>00</sup>. His  
children do not take  
their Father's part. Dr.  
Greist has not supported  
his children and they feel  
awfully hard at the way  
he has done. Two of the  
children have lived with  
me a good part of the  
time and I have spent  
dollars + dollars on them.  
As soon as they come home  
I will have them to write  
you. They are trying to earn  
a little money this summer



to help <sup>3</sup> send them to  
school this winter. Dr  
Greist is one of smooth  
tongue fellows that  
wants to be thought  
good when in fact he  
is a wolf in sheep  
clothing, a Judas,  
one of Satan's lumps.  
Ed Jackson of Indianapolis  
never received any telegram  
from the board. The  
place to find out about  
Dr. Greist is here in  
New Castle and of peo-  
ple that know of his  
sinful doings. People  
in New Castle say - better it  
seems to send such a man  
as Dr. Greist as a missionary.



4  
Ed Jackson lived here  
while Dr. Brewster lived here  
and has known them  
all of their married life &  
was the judge here who  
refused Dr. his divorce.  
It looks to me like S. Arthur  
Stewart to telegraph such  
lies as he did was no better  
timber than Dr. Brewster or  
he would have investigated  
and learned what truth was  
before telegraphing lies  
under the name of truth.  
If you do send Dr. Brewster  
I hope you will make  
Dr. come across and pay  
his just debts.

Very Respectfully,  
Annie C. Burton  
1627-S-19th St  
New Castle Ind.



JUL 12 1920

New Castle, Ind.

July 8, 1920.

Rev. John A. Marquis D.D.,  
156 Fifth Ave.,  
New York.

Dear Sir:-

I am writing  
you in regards to my  
father, Dr. H. W. Grist, who  
is being sent by your  
board to Wales Alaska  
as a medical missionary.  
I have in my possession  
a telegram sent by  
S. A. Stewart of Laport Ind.  
June 19, 1920.

I am not a boy who  
has been influenced  
either by my mother



or my father as to  
the trouble between  
them. I simply wish  
to inform you that  
I do not believe that  
the telegram which  
you received from  
Mr. Stewart is the true  
in any way.

I furthermore ~~do not~~  
believe that my father  
is a christian man  
although he does  
profess to be a  
christian man, I  
do not believe that  
any man who  
deserts a woman who  
was as good to him

as my mother was,  
and remember that  
I am speaking this  
way because I am one  
who knows the truth,  
and then marries  
another woman and  
then forgets his first  
wife to such an  
extent as to never  
give a penny towards  
her support or towards  
educating his three  
children. I do not  
believe that such a  
man can be a  
conscientious christian  
Since my father  
received his divorce



my mother has  
worked in factories  
to earn her living.  
Also my brother &  
my self have  
received four years  
of education in high  
school at my mother's  
sister's expense. Even  
when I have gone  
to visit my father  
I have paid my  
expenses.

When my father  
received his divorce  
the court ordered  
him to pay my  
mother Twenty Five  
dollars a month

He has never payed  
her a cent and has  
never showed a  
willingness to try  
to do the right  
thing. He has also  
defrauded my aunt  
~~who~~ who has educated  
me out of a great  
deal of money.

I am not writing  
you in the hopes  
that you recall my  
father from Alaska  
because I sincerely  
hope that he does  
become a true  
christian man, but



in the name of  
justice and God I  
do think that he  
should do all that  
is in his power to  
help support my mother  
and as he has  
absolutely refused  
to do so, I think  
that it is your duty  
as an agent of a  
christian institution  
to force him to do  
so.

You can possibly  
realize that this has  
been a very hard  
letter for me to  
write but I do not

believe that my father  
is doing the right  
thing. I think that  
if you would get  
references from  
people who have  
known my father  
for the last ten  
years instead of  
people who have  
known him only  
for the last three  
years you would  
get a much truer  
account of both my  
father and my  
mother character.

My mother has  
only the interests



of her boys welfare  
at heart and I  
can assure you  
honestly that it  
is not spitwork  
on my mothers  
part. I am inter-  
ly in sympathy  
with my mother and  
sincerely hope that  
you give this matter  
a fair investigation  
before you make a  
decision, I wish  
to remain

Very Sincerely Yours  
Arnold E. Christ

Y. M. C. A.

Anderson. Ind.

C O P Y

New Castle, Indiana.  
July 8, 1920.

Rev. John A. Marquis, D. D.,  
156 Fifth Avenue  
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

I am writing you in regards to my father, Dr. H. W. Greist, who is being sent by your Board to Wales, Alaska, as a medical missionary. I have in my possession a telegram sent by S. A. Stewart of Baport, Indiana, June 19, 1920.

I am not a boy who has been influenced either by my mother or my father as to the trouble between them. I simply wish to inform you that I do not believe that the telegram which you received from Mr. Stewart is true in any way. I further do not believe that my father is a Christian man although he does profess to be a Christian man. Any man who deserts a woman who was as good to him as my mother was, and remember that I am speaking this way because I am one who knows the truth, and then marries another woman and forgets his first wife to such an extent as to never give a penny towards her support or towards educating his three children, I do not believe that such a man can be a conscientious Christian.

Since my father received his divorce my mother has worked in factories to earn her living. Also my brother and myself have received four years of education in high school at my mother's sister's expense. Even when I have gone to visit my father I have paid my expenses.

When my father received his divorce, the court ordered him to pay my mother twenty-five dollars a month. He has never paid her a cent and has never showed a willingness to try to do the right thing. He has also defrauded my aunt, who has educated me, out of a great deal of money.

I am not writing you in the hope that you will recall my father from Alaska, because I sincerely hope that he does become a true Christian man, but in the name of Justice and God I do think that he should do all that is in his power to help support my mother and as he has absolutely refused to do so, I think that it is your duty as an agent of a Christian institution to force him to do so.

You can possibly realize that this has been a very hard letter for me to write but I do not believe that my father is doing the right thing. I think that if you would get references from people who have known my father for the last ten years instead of people who have known him for only the last three years, you would get a much truer account of both my father's and my mother's character. My mother has only the interest of her boys' welfare at heart and I can assure you honestly that it is not spitework on my mother's part. I am entirely in sympathy with my mother and sincerely hope that you give this matter a fair investigation before you make a decision.

I wish to remain  
Y. M. C. A. - Anderson, Indiana.

Very sincerely yours  
(signed) ARNOLD E. GREIST



THE BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS  
OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
156 FIFTH AVENUE  
NEW YORK

WILTON MERLE-SMITH, PRESIDENT  
JOHN A. MARQUIS, GENERAL SECRETARY  
BAXTER P. FULLERTON, SECRETARY  
JOHN McDOWELL, SECRETARY  
WILLIAM ROBERT KING, SECRETARY  
VARIAN BANKS, ASSISTANT TREASURER

July 10, 1920.

Henry W. Greist, M. D.,  
Nome, Alaska.

Dear Dr. Greist:

I feel it is due you that I should state plainly certain facts that have come to my knowledge since you left Monticello on your way to Alaska. They are a great discomfort to me and I fear have brought discredit on our Board and the Church through your failure to be absolutely frank and open with us.

In the first place you did not tell us about the deafness of your wife and I never heard of it until after you had reached Seattle and Dr. Condit and Mr. Gould wrote me. Had I known this you never would have been commissioned to Alaska. Furthermore, the only reference of your own deafness is in a letter to Dr. Young some time ago in which you state that you are "slightly hard of hearing." We took this, unfortunately, at its face value. Now it appears you cannot hear ordinary conversation at all which will practically checkmate the greater part of your efforts for the Eskimos.

In the second place you did not state to us the facts in regard to your divorce. From your letters it would appear that you sought this divorce because of gross misconduct on the part of your wife and that there was no objection to it either by her friends or any one else. Now it appears there were scandals connected with your name in it which put our Board in a very humiliating position. When your enemies in Newcastle, Ind., wrote me that "you had sneaked out of town" without anyone knowing it, I simply put it down to calumny and did not believe it. Now it appears from letters just received from Dr. Condit and Mr. Gould that you did this very thing.

My purpose in writing is to say that whilst the Board would be justified in stopping your going to Alaska or even recalling you on account of your failure to tell us the exact truth, yet I realize the hardship this would be to you and am sending this letter to say that we will put you on trial at Cape Prince of Wales until the summer of 1921. If you make good there, you may be able to retrieve yourself, but if you fail we will be under the necessity of bringing you back with a full statement to the Church at large of the reasons. You will find the Eskimos very quick to see through people and to discern defects in character. Inevitably they will get the facts about your divorce and only unusual consecration and efficiency on your part will be able to win them. Furthermore, the public school authorities will continually have their eye on you and will report to me the service you are rendering and the influence you are exerting among those people.

Henry W. Greist, M. D.

-2-

July 10, 1920.

Furthermore, Mr. Gould says that you represented to him that you were promised a hospital and a boat and a lot of other things by Dr. Young in the name of the Board. I wrote to you when I discovered that Dr. Young had told you that your salary might be \$2,500 stating clearly that Dr. Young had no authority to represent the Board in any matter involving contract whatsoever. Moreover, Dr. Young says he never wrote such things to you.

I am aware that I will be severely criticized by the good people of the Synod of Indiana as well as elsewhere for giving you this chance to make good after your very unfavorable record, but I feel I ought to do it in the spirit of the Master so I give you this chance and I am earnestly anxious that you make good.

Any help I can extend in the faithful performance of your duty, I shall be glad to extend but I will not be a party to any concealment or covering up of your defects. I trust this is frank enough and plain enough to make our relationship clearly understood.

I want you to write to me twice a month and tell me the whole truth without any reservation whatsoever.

With earnest prayer and best wishes for your success,, I am

Very sincerely yours

JAM:MEL.



JUL 13 1920

56TH STREET BAPTIST CHURCH  
BARACA BIBLE CLASS

R. A. CLAYTON, PRESIDENT  
HUDMON HOPSON, VICE-PRES.  
W. S. REYNOLDS, SECRETARY  
J. E. ROBINSON, TREASURER

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

E. C. GREIST,  
1527 So. 19th. Street,  
New Castle, Indiana.

Rev. John A. Marquis, D.D.,  
156 Fifth Avenue,  
New York City.

July 11th. 1920.

Dear Sir,

I am writing to you with reference to the Night Letter sent to you by S. Arthur Stewart, Stated Clerk, Logansport, Presbytery, referring to Dr. Greist of Monticello, Indiana, who has been sent to Alaska as a Medical missionary. I do not wish that he be recalled but am instead glad that he has taken this step towards becoming a Christian man again. But I do think that the Presbeterian Board ought to see that he acts like a man. Ever since he received a divorce from my mother he has not paid her a cent with the exception of two or three times sending ten dollars. It was the court order that he pay a sum of twenty-five dollars every month as alimony until his or her death, unless she should re-marry. This court bill now amounts to more than fifteen-hundred dollars now. I think that it is no more than right that he should pay this. My ~~xxx~~ father left home a little over ten years ago and never since has offered any support for my mother or for any of us three children.

Besides owing my mother he owes two of my Aunts for notes which amount to about one-thousand dollars now.

I think that the best way to be a Christian is to start at home. If he had had just cause for a divorce it would be different but he had no cause whatever. I want him to do right and so I am writing this to you to see if you will not help him to do so by having him pay this just debt. What has been done in the way of his leaving my mother can not be un-done, but I think that he should try to make amends by abiding by the law and paying his honest debts.

Kindly consider this and do all in your power to make him do what is right. Thanking you for your kind attention, I beg to remain,

yours very truly,

E. C. Greist.

Copy

Monticello, Ind

July 12, 1920

Rev. S.A. Stewart

LaPorte, Ind

Dear Bro. Stewart:-

I am in receipt of yours of the 8th and am some what at a loss to know how to characterize the Burton communication. To call it uncivil is mild. Since Presbytery acted on recommendation of the Monticello session, I suggest that if you see fit to reply at all that you refer him to the session of the Monticello church and we will try to wrattle it out with him.

To day I went to the Co. Clerks office and found the following to be the facts. Two suits were begun against the Dr, one by his wife to have an attachment issued against him on the judgment for alimony granted by a court in Wyoming. This suit seems to have been withdrawn because the laws of Wyoming make a judgment to expire in seven years hence would not be collectible here but another suit was instituted for the same purpose which is still pending. the Dr explained this by saying that he had schooled some of his children and some other explanation of this which I do not now recall. But why did she wait seven years or more before beginning this suit? Doubtless the suit would never have been heard of, if the doctor had not started in on the missionary work as she had determined to prevent this and this looks like spite work. The other suit which was begun is a suit to collect the note given many years ago by the doctor to the sister of his first wife. The doctor claims this debt was settled by the transfer of property in payment but that he neglected to secure the note, query, why did they leave this old note without collection all these years until the doctor embarked on the missionary work? The doctor has been here and prospered fairly well several years and yet no attempt was made to collect the note, that does not look good to me.



His present wife was raised here, born here. I have never heard a word against her, she first united with our own church many years ago, she then married a Mr Butler who died and she took up nursing and was gone from here for several years, I do not take much stock in the report that she broke up the family of Dr Greist.

That part of the telegram which says "alleged creditors were satisfied" is probably not correct but the property transfers should have satisfied them. We only have the doctors word against his first wife's word, but at the present time I prefer to believe his story of it. One of his sons has visited him here frequently, I think one or may be two other sons is against him from what he told me, (this is a slight inaccuracy in ~~the~~ telegram.

It is a very erroneous charge that "he married a low down woman" and cannot be substantiated here where she is best known.

Of course with the two cases pending as above mentioned he could hardly be said to have a clean bill from the courts but as I have ~~said~~ shown they cannot get any where with them so that they may as well be dismissed. The telegram says he has a clean bill from the courts which as yet he has not, I was misled by the fact that the first attachment suit was withdrawn and then filed again.

H.C. Johnston is gone for a month but on his return together with Dr. Rodgers help we can be prepared to sustain our action.

Yours truly

S.A. Carson

JUL 24 1920

AGREEMENTS ARE CONTINGENT UPON STRIKES, DELAYS OF MILLS AND CARRIERS AND OTHER CAUSES BEYOND OUR CONTROL

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO THE COMPANY

# SOUTHERN BRIDGE COMPANY

ENGINEERS, MANUFACTURERS  
AND BUILDERS

BRIDGES, ROOFS AND  
BUILDINGS

BEAMS, CHANNELS AND ANGLES IN STOCK

HIGHWAY BRIDGES  
A SPECIALTY

W. R. STARBUCK, MANAGER

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

July 21, 1920.

The Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian  
Church in the United States of America,  
156 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Mr. John H. Marguis,

Dear Sir:-

Having learned that Dr. H. W. Greist has been appointed a Medical Missionary to Alaska, I feel that I must give you some information that I am sure you are not in possession of, or he would never have been given the appointment. I have known him for years, in fact, he went to school to me in Central Academy, Plainfield, Ind. He seemed a good boy and man until he fell in with and became enamored of a nurse at New Castle, Ind. He turned against his wife and three minor children, all boys. He endeavored to get a divorce in Indiana and failed. Later he went to Caspar, Wyoming, and there obtained a divorce, his wife and boys plead with him to no avail. He took the nurse with him & before the time had elapsed by Wyoming law, he married the woman that caused the trouble and is his present wife. The court in Wyoming decreed an alimony, which the said Dr. Greist has never paid. His divorced wife got the house & lot where they lived in New Castle, & it had a mortgage on it, <sup>in addition</sup> & he had never paid for the lot on which the house was built and suit ~~has~~ <sup>been</sup> entered this year for the collection of this note.



His little boys sold papers and got what little they could by working & they would have suffered very greatly if it had not been for their grandmother on the mother's side and a daughter (now Mrs. Annie E. Burttou, of New Castle, Ind.) who cared for them & furnished provisions and clothing when they needed. Mrs. Burttou has a boarding house or restaurant near the Maxwell factory & has had the two younger boys & their mother to see after. The boys are now working but they need to get more education than they have, in order to fit them for their life work. Their father has given them no help. The boys' mother worked in a factory & made a little money. She hasn't good health, and the way Dr. Geist has done has made her a nervous wreck. Before he left New Castle I put some notes in the bank there for collection, he wrote me that if I would withdraw the notes, he would pay them later and reward me generously. I did so & he has never paid a cent on them, and has been amply able to do so.

I think a Christian ought, ~~to~~ in the very lowest estimate, to be loyal to the truth and law abiding. He is neither.

I feel sure you have been deceived in his character. He is a smooth-talker and prolific writer, but camouflages his real character.

I can give much more information if it is desired.

If you desire to know of my standing write to Rev. G. T. Harris, Pastor of Avondale M. E. Church, S. or Rev. J. M. Broady of 5th Ave Pres. Church, Bham or to the principal of our school R. V. Allgood, or to the Supt. of City schools. Dr. J. H. Phillips - all Birmingham. Hope this information hasn't come too late.

Very Respectfully - Mrs. W. P. Starbuck  
G. Southern Bridge Co.



C O P Y

SOUTHERN BRIDGE COMPANY,  
Birmingham, Alabama

July 21., 1920.

Mr. John A. Margula,  
156 Fifth Avenue,  
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

Having learned that Mr. H. W. Greist has been appointed a Medical Missionary to Alaska, I feel that I must give you some information that I am sure you are not in possession of, or he would never have been given the appointment.

I have known him for years, in fact, he went to school to me in Central Academy, Plainfield, Ind. He seemed a good boy and man until he fell in with and became entangled with a nurse at New Castle, Ind. He turned against his wife and three minor children, all boys. He endeavored to get a divorce in Indiana and failed. Later he went to Casper, Wyoming, and there obtained a divorce. His wife and boys plead with him to no avail. He took the nurse with him and before the time had elapsed by Wyoming law, he married the woman that caused the trouble and is his present wife. The court in Wyoming decreed an alimony, which the said Dr. Greist has never paid. His divorced wife got the house and lot where they lived in New Castle, and it had a mortgage on it, and in addition he had never paid for the lot on which the house was built and suit has been entered this year for the collection of this note.

His little boys sold papers and got what little they could by working and they would have suffered very greatly if it had not been for their grandmother on the mother's side and a daughter (now Mrs. Annie A. Burton, of New Castle, Ind) who cared for them and furnished provisions and clothing when they needed. Mrs. Burton has a boarding house or restaurant near the Maxwell factory and has had the two younger boys and their mother to see after. The boys are now working but they need to get more education than they have in order to fit them for their life work. Their father has given them no help. The boys' mother worked in a factory and made a little money. She hasn't good health and the way Dr. Greist has done has made her a nervous wreck. Before he left New Castle, I put some notes in the bank there for collection. He wrote me that if I would withdraw the notes, he would pay them later and reward me generously. I did so and he has never paid a cent on them and has been amply able to do so.

I think a Christian ought, in the very lowest estimate, to be loyal to the truth and law abiding. He is neither.

I feel sure you have been deceived in his character. He is a smooth talker and prolific writer, but camouflages his real character. I can give much more information if it is desired.

If you desire to know of my standing, write to Rev. G. F. Harris, pastor of Avondale M. E. Church, S, or Rev. J. M. Broady of the 5th Ave. Pres. Church, B'ham, or to the principal of our school, R. V. Allgood, or to the Supt. of City Schools, Dr. J. H. Phillips - all Birmingham.

Hope this information hasn't come too late.

Very respectfully

(signed) MRS. W. R. STARBUCK  
c/o Southern Bridge Company.



July 27, 1920.

Rev. Henry M. Greist, M. D.,

Dear Dr. Greist:

Circumstances compel me to write you a letter that I would give anything in the world if I did not have to do. It is in regard to revelations that have come to us since your appointment to Alaska and especially since your departure from Monticello, Indiana. Nothing, since I have become connected with the Board of Home Missions, has so distressed and saddened me as these revelations.

In the first place, you were not frank with us in regard to your own deafness. The only reference to it in your letters is to the effect that you were "slightly hard of hearing". Dr. Condit and Mr. Gould say that you are unable to hear ordinary conversation at all and in their judgment your defect in this matter will mean you of much of your influence and power among the Eskimos. They are a soft-voiced and low-spoken people and from what Dr. Condit and Mr. Gould report to me your tendency is to take it for granted that you hear when you do not.

If you had been frank with us and told us the whole truth, we would never have thought of sending you to such a field. However, since you are on the way let me ask you to take nothing for granted in your conversation with the Eskimos there but insist upon their speaking loud enough for you to hear what they say.

In addition to this, you never intimated that your wife was hard of hearing. It was our expectation that what defect you had in this matter could be removed by the fact that your wife could hear. Now it develops that she is worse than you are and cannot hear without an audiphone. You ought certainly to have told us this and it has shocked our confidence in you very much that you concealed this fact from us.

In the next place, since you have been appointed and especially since you left, there have come to us a whole stack of letters from your own children and your closest neighbors that reveal a record such that it will bring our Board into severe criticism and serious repute when it becomes known.

You did not tell us the whole truth in regard to your divorce. I have two letters from your sons which are manly, straightforward, and fair to a degree that speaks highly of their character and spirit. How you could treat them as they say you have is more than I can understand. To simply show you the embarrassing position in which you place the Board, I am



7/27/20.

sending you copies of some of the letters we have been receiving from reputable people. They reveal a situation which I do not see how you can face either as a missionary or a Christian man.

However, having said this, I want to add that the Board will give you a chance to retrieve yourself if you will respond and show proper repentance for what you have done and a disposition to take a new direction in the future.

Dr. Condit writes that these reports have followed you to Seattle. They will undoubtedly follow you to Nome and Cape Prince of Wales. The Eskimos are very sensitive to any moral defect, especially on the part of a missionary. The Public School Authorities will know all about this and of course will feel some of the disgust and disappointment which we feel here. It all means that you must be doubly careful to show a thoroughly unselfish and consecrated spirit of devotion and service to those people up there if you care to remain. Unless you do win them and make good, both as a Christian man and as a useful missionary, of course you cannot remain there. I want to suggest the following to you:

1. - You write to me every month a detailed letter of what you are doing, with no evasions or concealments, but containing the whole unvarnished truth.

2. - That you authorize the Treasurer of the Board to pay to your divorced wife out of the salary paid you by the Board the \$25.00 per month which the court ordered you to pay and which under every legal and moral consideration you ought to pay. This, in my mind, is vital and I would like to have you send in your first letter an authorization to our treasurer to pay this amount to your family as long as you are in the employ of the Board.

3. - That you, in addition to this, begin to pay off your indebtedness to Mrs. Burton, your sister-in-law, at once. With your salary and the expenses you will meet in Cape Prince of Wales, you can do both of these things. A man ought to be willing to starve himself before he would allow such an obligation as that go unpaid. I want to hear from you on these points as speedily as possible.

In conclusion let me say that your whole future will depend upon this year. You have a bad record to undo but if you will accept the Gospel opportunity to repent personally and the chance that the Board is now offering you to make good, it is still not too late. Let me say further that any help I can give you, both in your work and in your personal life, will be rendered most cheerfully. I am ready to stand behind you in every effort you can make to do right.

Very truly yours

JAM:MCL.



Dr. H. W. Greist

P. S. Dr. Condit and Mr. Gould write me that you were going to Alaska expecting to have a hospital, to be sent into Siberia and to do a lot of other things in that neighborhood under the promise of Dr. H. Hall Young. Dr. Young says he never made any such promises to you and I already wrote you in regard to the salary matter that Dr. Young had no authority to make any promises for the Board whatever. Your work will be at the Cape and your equipment will be practically what you find there as I wrote you before. You will have enough to enable you to do what you can in the way of real Christian service to those poor and needy people.

July 27, 1920.

Mr. Edward C. Graist,  
1527 So. 19th Street,  
New Castle, Indiana.

My dear Mr. Graist:

I have been away from the office for some time but your letter was sent to me in regard to your father. I want first of all to express my appreciation of your writing to me and also of the manly, straightforward spirit in which you write. The whole matter has embarrassed and distressed us here. We knew that your father had been divorced but we had been misled as to the reasons for it and his conduct afterwards entirely. The revelations that came after he was on his way to Alaska had been such that had we had any hint of them before hand, he would not have been sent.

I appreciate your attitude of wanting him to continue and to become a better man. I have written him very frankly and sent him copies of some of the letters we have received. I have told him also that in my judgment he ought to pay your mother the monthly allowance the court ordered him to pay and also your aunt the debt he owes her. I have also stated to him that we will give him this year to make good and show his desire to become a better man and in case he does not, we will recall him.

Will you show this letter to your bother, who has also written in a very fine way.

Let me say that if there is any way in which I can personally help you and your brothers in regard to education, etc., I shall be very glad to do it. I realize the struggle you and your mother must have gone through and I sympathize with you deeply.

Very sincerely yours

JAM:MEB.



July 29, 1920.

Mr. S. Arthur Stewart,  
Laporte, Indiana.

My dear Mr. Stewart:

We are distressed very much at recent revelations in regard to Dr. Greist and his divorce. I sent you copies of letters from an attorney in New Castle and received your reply. Since then we have been getting letters from his sons, his sister-in-law and other people which have shaken our confidence in the doctor very much. I have felt impelled to write him very frankly of the case and tell him of the compromising and embarrassing position in which the Board is placed. We have also told him that by all means he will have to make good in an unusual way at Cape Prince of Wales if he is to continue there. I also urged him very strongly to allow our treasurer to deduct from his salary \$25.00 per month which the court ordered him to pay his wife.

I feel that your presbytery will be under the same embarrassment and disappointment in the matter that the Board itself is and I am therefore enclosing some copies of letters that have come to us. I do this in order that I may follow with the request that you also write Dr. Greist as Stated Clerk of the Presbytery and urge on him the payment of the monthly allowance due his wife and announce also the necessity of unusual consecration and devotion to his work in his new field.

Furthermore, he wrote to us that he was "slightly hard of hearing". We knew no different until our superintendent and others in Seattle saw him there and they say he cannot hear ordinary conversation at all. This is going to make it extremely difficult to get along with the Eskimo people who are shy and low spoken. I have written him urging him to take nothing they say for granted but to insist on their speaking loud enough for him to hear. Most of them speak English quite well.

If there is any way in which the Presbytery and the Board can cooperate to save Dr. Greist and to help him also to do the right thing with his first wife and children who in the light of the enclosures have been very badly treated by him, we will be glad to do so.

Very sincerely yours

JAM:MEL.



## PRESBYTERY OF LOGANSPOUR

REV. S. ARTHUR STEWART, D. D.  
STATED CLERK AND TREASURER  
LAPORTE, INDIANA

August 2, 1920

Rev J.A. Marquis D.D

New York City.

My Dear Dr Marquis:

Your letter regarding Dr Greist with inclosures received. I regret very much that anything has arisen to mar what we all thought the beginning of a most useful work by a man held in the high esteem by his fellow workers in the Monticello church. Sometime last year Dr. Rodgers, then minister at Monticello, wrote me regarding Dr Greist who was then considering medical missions, telling me of the high esteem in which Greist was held by all and his special qualifications for that work. I referred him to the committee on Education when I learned that the Board suggested that he be ordained.

At our April meeting of Presbytery Dr Greist was present also Mr S.A. Carson and H.C. Johnston members of the session.

No session stands higher in Presbytery than that of Monticello and these two men are men who do things. Mr Carson is a banker, very conservative, a man whose whole life is centered in the church, one of our leaders in Synod. These men told of Greist's standing in church and community for the past years, it was the very best. Our com. on Education was satisfied that in view of the line of work Greist was to engage in that he was worthy of ordination. Presbytery examined him and in this examination all were satisfied, so we ordained him.

I heard nothing more until your telegram of the 18th of June. I at once called up Mr Carson by long distance, read him your telegram and I embodied in my message to you what he told me over the phone.

I saw him a couple of weeks later and he said he could not have sent a better message than the one I sent you..

I sent your message and copy of one I sent you to Dr M.M. Rodgers now of South Bend asking that he as the former minister, write you, his reply was "Have written Marquis and I endorse your reply".

July 8th I received a letter from A.E. Burton of New Castle Ind, I presume a sister of the first wife. She writes a very strong letter and says some very uncomplimentary things in it, especially of the S.C. of Logansport Presbytery. I sent a copy of her letter to Mr Carson and I inclose a copy of his reply (see inclosure)

It is evident that he is willing the session of Monticello bear the onus of the affair. It is certainly up to Dr Greist to make good, Presbytery ordained him because the testimony of men who have known him for years was believed. When a man has lived in a community as many years as Greist had in Monticello and nothing from former years has arisen we take a man for what we think him to be, as Presbytery and the session of Monticello did. Had we known of this back history we would not have ordained him till we were sure everything was clear but we did not know it. You and I know men who to day are leaders in our church who had a record unsavory and bad before ordination but who to day are among our best workers. We trust this will work out the same in this case. I will send your letter to Mr Carson asking him to answer it.

Sincerely

*SA Stewart*



# State Bank of Monticello

Monticello, Ind.

AUG 7 1920  
624 1574

Aug. 6. 1920.

Rev. John A Marquis D.D.  
New York City.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of a letter from Rev. A.A. Stewart Stated Clerk of Logansport Presbytery, enclosing a copy of a letter which he received from you, also copies of letters to you from Mrs. W.R. Starbuck, Birmingham, Ala., Edward C. Greist and Arnold E. Greist both of New Castle Ind. all in relation to the appointment of Dr. H.W. Greist as a Missionary under the Home Board to Alaska. Rev. Mr. Stewart has forwarded to you a copy of my letter to him on this subject in reply to a scathing letter received by him from A.E. Burton of New Castle, Ind. who I understand is a sister of the first Mrs. Greist, and he suggests that I write you direct.

Since no new facts have appeared here since my letter to Rev. Mr. Stewart above referred to, of which you received a copy, I can only reiterate what I said in that letter. Not having kept a copy of it, I shall deal only with facts then and now in my mind. Dr. Greist's life was exemplary while here in every respect. His present wife was born and raised here and she bore a spotless reputation, and the imputation of wrong doing before their marriage has very little weight with me. One of Dr. Greist's sons visited here and stayed for considerable periods at the Doctor's home and they seemed much attached. The doctor told me one of the sons was bitter toward him. He said he turned over every bit of property he had to his first wife when they separated and he left New Castle, and started over again in Wyoming without a dollar, that he turned over to his wife's sister a lot in payment of the note she held against him, but neglected to take up the note, and suit was brought in court here to collect this note, and that suit is still pending. The doctor claims to have assisted in the boys' education but had not paid the \$ 25.00. per month alimony which the court directed.

I now believe in view of the light that has come to us that Dr. Greist would be doing not more than his duty if he would pay this \$ 25.00 per month to his first wife until this judgment is paid, and the suggestion that the Board be authorized to withhold this amount from his salary and send it to his first wife meets my approval.

I talked to this first wife, rather she came in to have a talk with me. Like all cases there are two sides but in my judgment the doctor is the fairer in his statements. It looks bad that his first wife and sister waited all this time while the doctor was establishing himself and climbing

# State Bank of Monticello

## Monticello, Ind.

into a good practice here and growing in the esteem of the people and the church, here not very far from New Castle, that they should wait until he tried to become a missionary before they would begin these suits and raise this trouble. It looks like a species of blackmail or spite work to say the least. This publicity has come since the session of our church recommended his ordination to Presbytery but not sufficient facts have been brought to cause us to materially change our minds. The doctor's hearing is defective but did not seem to interfere with his medical practice here which was quite extensive. I exceedingly regret all the circumstances connected with his trouble with his first wife and subsequent failure to pay alimony adjudged against him but I am thoroughly convinced that he is a sincere christian and that he is not hypocritical or pretending. Had he not desired to become a missionary he could have quietly continued in a good practice here and those people would have probably never have troubled him. At this time I do not recall any further statements essential toward clearing up this unfortunate case but should you desire any further facts in our possession which I have overlooked I shall be only too glad to give them to you on receipt of word from you. In the mean time I hope you will not keep him from entering upon his work as I believe he can and will make good.

Yours truly,

*S. A. Carson.*



C O P Y

August 6, 1920.

Rev. John A. Marquis, D. D.,  
New York City.

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of a letter from Rev. S. A. Stewart, Stated Clerk of Logansport Presbytery, enclosing a copy of a letter which he received from you, also copies of letters to you from Mrs. W. R. Starbuck, Birmingham, Ala., Edward C. Greist and Arnold E. Greist both of New Castle, Ind. all in relation to the appointment of Dr. H. W. Greist as a Missionary under the Home Board to Alaska. Rev. Mr. Stewart has forwarded to you a copy of my letter to him on this subject in reply to a scathing letter received by him from A. E. Burton of New Castle, Ind. who I understand is a sister of the first Mrs. Greist, and he suggests that I write you direct.

Since no new facts have appeared here since my letter to Rev. Mr. Stewart above referred to, of which you received a copy, I can only reiterate what I said in that letter. Not having kept a copy of it I shall deal only with facts then and now in my mind. Dr. Greist's life was exemplary while here in every respect. His present wife was born and raised here and she bore a spotless reputation, and the imputation of wrong doing before their marriage has very little weight with me. One of Dr. Greist's sons visited him and stayed for considerable periods at the Doctor's home and they seemed much attached. The Doctor told me one of them was bitter towards him. He said he turned over every bit of property he had to his first wife when they separated and he left New Castle, and started over again in Wyoming without a dollar, that he turned over to his wife's sister a lot in payment of the note she held against him, but neglected to take up the note, and suit was brought in court here to collect this note, and that suit is still pending. The doctor claims to have assisted in the boys' education but had not paid the \$25.00 per month ~~to his first wife until this judgment is paid~~ alimony which the court directed.

I now believe in view of the light that has come to us that Dr. Greist would be doing not more than his duty if he would pay this \$25 per month to his first wife until this judgment is paid, and the suggestion that the Board be authorized to withhold this amount from his salary and send it to his first wife meets my approval.

I talked to this first wife, rather she came in to have a talk with me. Like all cases there are two sides but in my judgment the doctor is the fairer in his statements. It looks bad that his first wife and sister waited all this time while the doctor was establishing himself and climbing into a good practice here and growing in the esteem of the people and the church here not very far from New Castle, that they should wait until he tried to become a missionary before they would begin these suits and raise this trouble. It looks like a species of blackmail or spite work to say the least. This publicity has come since the session of our church recommended his ordination to Presbytery but not sufficient facts have been brought to cause us to materially change our minds. The doctor's hearing is defective but did not seem to interfere with his medical practice here which was quite extensive. I exceedingly regret all the circumstances connected with his trouble with his first

wife and subsequent failure to pay alimony adjudged against him but I am thoroughly convinced that he is a sincere Christian and that he is not hypocritical or pretending. Had he not desired to become a missionary he could have quietly continued in a good practice here and those people would probably never have troubled him. At this time I do not recall any further statements essential toward clearing up this unfortunate case but should you desire any further facts in our possession which I have overlooked I shall be only too glad to give them to you on receipt of word from you. In the meantime I hope you will not keep him from entering upon his work as I believe he can and will make good.

Yours truly,

(signed) S. A. CARSON.



August 9, 1920.

Rev. S. A. Stewart, D. D.,  
La Porte,  
Ind.

Dear Dr. Stewart:

Thanks for your letter of August 2nd in regard to De. Greist. My purpose in laying the matter before you is twofold:-

1st: In order that you might be able to defend the Presbytery in case the attack we have been receiving on him should come to you. I fear our Board will be criticised very severely by certain people in Indiana, and also Seattle, for sending him as a missionary, and your Presbytery will naturally come in for its share for ordaining him. I wanted to put you in a position where you could be forearmed.

2nd: I am equally anxious to do everything we can to make of Dr. Greist the kind of a man he ought to be. I wish you would write him a letter urging him especially to consecration this year and also urging him to give the Board the right to withhold from his salary \$25 to be paid to his first wife, in accordance with the order of the court granting the divorce. I believe if he will do this it will convince his enemies of his intention to be square.

In regard to his deafness, of course we can do nothing for that, but only judge of his fitness to continue by the success he earns this year.

Thanking you again for your interest and help,

I am

Very sincerely yours,

JAM:ES

Wales, Alaska,  
August 15, 1920.

Rev. Dr. J. A. Marquis,  
Gen'l Secretary,  
The Board of Home Missions,  
The Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.,  
New York.

My dear Dr. Marquis:

It is with pleasure, and thanksgiving to God, that I announce our arrival in Wales on the 8th inst -- Sunday morning at 5 o'clock. Having sailed from Seattle on the 13th ult, and having had a voyage of more or less distressing nature account gales, sea-sickness, delays, etc., we were indeed glad to reach our journey's end and be welcomed to our new home by the Government teacher and reindeer superintendent, Mr. Tait, and two prominent Eskimo, who had remained on watch for us for 48 hrs lest they miss our approach. While worn out account the inconveniences of the little coast-wise vessel on which we came up *(4 days en route)* from Nome and the incidental sea-sickness due to heavy gales en route, nevertheless I announced that we would have a service that Sabbath afternoon, and some fifty Eskimo greeted us warmly and appeared more than delighted that our Board has seen fit to take over this field and will occupy same.

The problem of housing for this year had seemed a serious one. With Rev. Dr. Condit I had discussed it in every possible phase. Neither of us knew very much of conditions. On leaving Nome word came that a native had offered us the use of his residence for the winter, and Dr. Condit recommended that I accept the offer on arrival. However, on inspection of this house, a tolerable residence for a native, Mrs. Greist and I determined to decline its use and for various reasons hardly necessary to enumerate in detail. It is some distance from the church, is very small, *2 small rooms below,* with no room whatever for a dispensary therein -- a very grave matter in this arctic locality, "smelly" from seal oil and besmeared walls, from walrus oil and skins lying here and there, and so, in short we determined to carry out a plan already discussed by Dr. Condit and self, that of remodelling and making habitable so far as we may the old mission house, the one built by Dr. Jackson and crew of the Bear away back when mission work was first started, recently used by the natives for their Co-operative Store. The old manse on the mountain side proved to be a splendidly constructed house and in excellent state of repair. However, the foundation is rapidly giving way, and as the mountain side is caving off and bids fair to leave the house standing on the very brink at no distant day, the already bad foundation makes it imperative to



Dr. Greist,  
Aug. 15, 1920.

*if necessary*  
 save the property at once by wrecking the building and realizing on the material therein. This would be wise even tho we should not use the material at once. It is but a matter of time until the house will roll down into the sea. A better house does not stand in all of Alaska in my opinion, and had it not been for the hazardous conditions enumerated above I would have been inclined to at once move therein. So, carrying out the plan discussed by Dr. Condit and self, I engaged three natives to assist me, and we have largely removed all interior partitions of ceiled construction, and have salvaged a nice lot of lumber with very little waste. This was carried down the mountain side by two of the natives and gotten to the old mission house some thirty feet away from the church, on a push cart. One native, Arthur, proves a splendid carpenter, and I engaged him to assist me in both wrecking the old manse and in working over the old mission house.

This Mission House stands as said close by the church. For some few yrs it has been used for many purposes, oft times as a dog house by prospectors and other whites who have stopped off at Wales. We have removed the shelving and counters of the Store to a better location, a house offered them by the Government Bureau of Education and hard by, and we have begun construction of partition walls and are making good headway in changing it into a fair residence property. I believe we will be able to have therein some ~~three or four~~ residence rooms, a work shop, and a place for medical supplies, a small dispensary. There is also going to be room for coal, a most essential matter. Being close to the church the supply of fuel for both residence and church can be kept under my eye, something impossible under other living conditions.

The Co-operative Store Company had taken it upon itself to make some repairs to this old property a year since, but had used lumber belonging to the Congregational Mission. I will pay them nothing for such repairs. Recently, however, this Store Company has ordered some thirty bundles of shingles of first quality from Seattle with which to put on a new roof, one side of the roof being in a serious condition. This order was placed several weeks since and the material is expected here on an early vessel. Conditional on your approval, I have agreed to buy these shingles from them at first cost. We will absolutely need to shingle the house this autumn, and there would not be time to place order for shingles and get them here this year. It yet remains to be learned just what these shingles will cost, bill therefor not having been received. All other material used will be had from the old manse on the hill saving some needed floor paint and some glass for windows later on.

Labor for wrecking the old manse and hauling or carrying to new location such material as we have used has cost me, 2 men, 22 hrs each, @ 50¢, ----- \$22.  
 Arthur, the carpenter, to date, four days of eight hrs.,  
 @ 50¢ the hr., ----- 16.

38/00



Dr. Greist,  
Aug. 15, 1920.

And I will need to use Arthur some few days longer. It is needless to add that I have worked as hard and as constantly as have these men. While the results will prove far from being a Fifth Avenue mansion, nevertheless, we will have a manse of no mean quality, one which will serve for a bit, and one which will cost the Board but a small sum constructed as we are constructing its interior from salvaged material from the otherwise useless manse on the hill.

If, how, the Board will support me in my course and supply me with moneys with which to pay these bills, I will be much pleased. Dr. Condit handed me fifty dollars with which to meet any emergency on arrival. That will go that far.

In the past, these natives have been paid for hauling coal from the beach up to the church or mission house, and I fear they will expect remuneration for such service now. They pitched in and carried up such <sup>of my</sup> supplies as came just before our arrival, but I know not how far their generosity will extend. We are expecting thirty tons of coal.

Because of the great distance to either Dr. Condit or to New York, and because of the delay in the mails, I would respectfully ask if it would be consistent with your policy to allow me an expense fund with which to meet such emergencies?? Using it judiciously and with care, it would be a source of satisfaction and relief, situated as I am.

There are now comparatively few natives in Wales account many being with herds of deer, others at Nome or Teller or other villages up and down the coast visiting, but I am authoritatively advised that we will have perhaps 150 natives here this winter. At Shishmareff, some 60 miles North, there is a village of 140. There are two families south a few miles. On Little Diomed there are 100 souls and on Big Diomed there are about 50. All told, I have a list of some 500 natives properly in this district to whom I hope to minister. And in emergencies these peoples can get to Wales. And this without considering the Siberian shore at all.

I have found in the old manse on the hill the architects blue prints of the church here located. These I am sending to you. In a preliminary way I would suggest that the Board ~~xxxxxx~~ consider the advisability of building an addition to this church another year, and with a view to providing hospital facilities. This church auditorium is too large for the present needs since 170 died from Flu 16 mos since, and some few families have removed account fear and because of their bereavement. If now, this auditorium were cut up into hospital rooms, and a small chapel added as a wing in rear perhaps, with residence rooms for the missionary as another wing possibly, a heating plant and electric light outfit supplied, it



would at once prove an inexpensive proposition and in my opinion serve a gravely needed blessing to this coast.

Not all, but a goodly portion of needed material can be had from the old manse on the hill. There is a large amount of splendid framing material therein, and of excellent quality. Some of this of course will be needed in constructing sheds for fuel for our present needs, and we have none of adequate proportions at present. But this shed material now exists in form of shedding at the old manse, and for such purpose we will not touch the main residence.

It is believed by many in position to know that this immediate coast is on the verge of a revival of tin mining of no mean dimensions. These mines use considerable of natives help. This source of income will prove an incentive for natives to return to their native village, those who have gone out to Nome and elsewhere in the desire to earn goodly wages. And the whites as well will be in sore need of medical or rather hospital help in case of accident. Not less than seven ship-wrecks have occurred within the last twelve-month along this coast, between Nome and Kotzebue Sound. Recently one occurred within a few miles of Wales and the seventeen people on board were brought here in serious condition, the teachers in this school caring for them until ~~able~~ able to travel. A man during the last winter fell and broke his leg, a compound fracture, and for ten days lay with bones extending beyond the flesh, it being impossible to get help to him. While he finally made a sort of recovery, yet he is crippled for life whereas with hospital facilities here and competent ~~surgical~~ surgical care he would in all probability have made a far better recovery. I have seen two cases since being here, native children now in need of hospital care. Parents will not give them that attention ordered. One child bids fair to lose the sight of one eye account neglect of simple care at home entirely possible by the parents, but which is not had. While we have a total contributing population of not more than 500, nevertheless it is not in numbers but in those serious and all too eloquent conditions which causes me to make this early preliminary report on such survey as I have been able to make in this short time.

No Sunday School has been held here for the year past. Meetings of a sort have been irregularly held with help of the school teachers, but the people are in sad need of fundamental Christian teaching. Few Bibles are in the village, but the order sent me of 25 Bibles and as many Chapel Hymnals will prove a blessing. I have no Sunday School supplies other than what I was able to secure through the courtesy of the Baptist Supply House in Seattle. We ordered them from San Francisco, but they have not come to hand, and some time since I wrote your office begging for something along this line.

Our household supplies and groceries are partially arrived,



Dr. Greist,  
Aug. 15, 1920..

and pending completion of our, "manso", and the arrival of our supplies, we are accepting the most generous hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Tait, Government teachers. And because my time and thought are so occupied with these building operations and other plans and anxieties incident to getting settled ere cold weather, (and we need fires all the while, temperature having been below forty much of time since our arrival,) -- because of all this I am as yet holding but one service on Sabbath. So soon as we get settled I wish to organize a Sunday School, and will hold both a morning and night service. At the present time, we have but about 300 lbs of coal, our thirty tons having yet to put in appearance. We brought eight sacks with us on the small vessel. The Government teachers are ~~also~~ out of fuel, and the situation is indeed serious. We are economising as best we can, but I do not feel it safe to use it so largely in the church in face of a famine. The lamps also in church were removed in time of the awful epidemic of Flu and used elsewhere, and are in bad condition if to be found at all. There are some twenty or more window glass also broken out of church building which must be replaced ere winter, and even now this condition makes for a cold house.

In case it is decided to not build residence rooms and a chapel in connection with present church edifice, it will also be necessary another summer to do additional work on this old mission house I am now trying to make habitable for this winter. It would be well to add to its outer walls by tar paper and shingles, like the church and school house, and new sash and glass ought be put in, those in place at present being made by natives here and very crude and inefficient. The floors are exceedingly rough from dog feed having been chopped up thereon. Mrs. Greist will try to do with them this year, but new flooring ought be put in, provided the house is used as residence another year. We are trying to do with crude make-shifts this present season, realizing the truth of that you told me in advance, that we are upon our own resources as truly as tho we were in Central Africa, and perhaps even more so, this latter phrase being my own. We are smiling the while and are anticipating a winter of enjoyment in feeding these needy people who so greedily drink in every word of that I say to them, and who are so over-joyed that a "missionary doctor" has come to them.

I talked to them today upon GOD, seeking to inculcate a proper comprehension of His attributes, etc. I will follow it up by a lesson upon the Bible and its significance. Then I will take up the great facts of Sin, the Moral Law, the Atonement, etc., etc., and seek to teach by precept and example. They ~~xxxx~~ need fundamental Christian teaching. And they need the teaching of a twelve year old. God help me to rise to this great opportunity, and make me wise and withall give me understanding. Pray for me and mine, Doctor Marquis, for we need it and greatly. May He help me to win Wales and this coast for God and



Dr. Greist,  
Aug. 15, 1920

and may it prove a substantial work. Unfortunately, some missionaries, so called, in this coast heretofore have been guilty of that unbecoming their ambassadorship for Christ, at least the natives believe them to have been guilty, which amounts to the same thing so far as results are concerned, and a large degree of prejudice exists. There are one or two half-breed children here who are known by the names of men who dared stand before this people and attempt to instruct them in the ways of God!! But, while I am not using the name Presbyterianism, and am proposing to preach Christ and Him crucified purely, nevertheless these people do know that a change in this mission has taken place, and they seem to believe that because of that change they may reasonably expect something more all along the line. I simply told them that our Presbyterian Board in New York has taken over this mission and will conduct it hereafter, that I am proposing to serve this people in His name and as the Board's representative, and warned them that we have set our mark high..

With your approval I believe I will inaugurate in a small way the self supporting idea. These natives are, many of them, making good wages and <sup>some</sup> are worth through their deer herds from \$1000 to \$50,000 each.. They can well afford to pay something for medical services, and in the end as with Dr. Grenfell's people, I think it will make for better things, self-respect, etc. They expect pay for everything they do for the mission, and gratuitous giving to the Eskimo seems to make for poverty of soul. I would make but a nominal charge, sufficient possibly to pay for the medicine in some cases. This would be put into a reserve fund with which to meet some of the mission's ~~e~~xpenses, and tho small yet it would prove a double blessing, in my judgment. What say you? Even tho a nominal charge of 25¢ as with Dr. Grenfell, it would serve ~~it~~ one purpose, that of inculcating the ~~idea~~ idea of paying for that they get.

We brought with us from Nome a few articles of second-hand furniture only, and that with the approval of Dr. Condit. It seems very meager and uncouth as compared with our Indiana home, but we are proposing to face it all with splendid good humor. I purchased three pieces of furniture myself at Nome to make the outfit more complete, paying for them. I found some odds and ends in way of furniture in the old manse, but all dishes and furniture of any value had been carried away during the epidemic for use of the natives or those who were caring for them. We have salvaged one table, however, which is a blessing as we brought none here..

I now believe it will be well to go slow in organising a church. While the Congregationalists seem to have had such organization, yet it has fallen asunder, and many have lost their Christian experience. I will hasten slowly. The natives had a committee of seven headed by a "praying man," who have tried to keep the church going, and merit

Rev. Dr. Marquis -- 7.

Dr. Geist,  
Aug. 15, 1920

praise and consideration. I will keep my eye on that committee. I have invited them to cooperate with me until such time as we see fit to make other arrangements, or until we organize the church.

With the hope that my course so far meets with ~~with~~ your approval, and again asking your prayers in our behalf, and that I may above all things show myself a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth, and with renewed assurances of my esteem, I am

Sincerely yours,,

*Henry Dr. Geist*

*Document different from typed letter.*



NOV 1 1920

Wales, Alaska, Sep.1, 1920.

Dr. John A. Marquis,  
General Secretary, the Board of Home Missions,  
The Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.,  
New York.

Dear Doctor Marquis:

Referring to yours of the 27th July which reached me two days since.

Your letter both surprises and pains me -- all but wholly unfits me for work. While yet in Seattle Dr. Condit handed me a mass of correspondence bearing on these allegations as to my character, but I dared hope with Dr. Condit that Presbytery's well deserved **exoneration** would close the matter. Dr. Condit had not been in my Monticello office an hour last May until I broached the subject of my divorce and told him of the "hornet's nest" stirred up through my former wife and her people learning of my acceptance by your Board for service in Alaska. But I take up your letter by paragraph.

As to my defective hearing, I yet maintain it is "slight." I manage excellently well in the country, away from city stress of street and office where so much noise exists. My memory has always been that of this infirmity I wrote your office fully in 1914--'15, when first I made application for work in Alaska. Incidentally I referred to it in a letter to Dr. Young Aug.10, 1918, telling him that thereby I was "disqualified" for service in the Army Medical Corps. I wrote of it also to you April 21, 1920. And while at this time and place I cannot find the carbon copy, yet I feel very sure, and quite distinctly remember, addressing a letter to your office within the year referring at length to this matter, then telling of Mrs. Greist's trouble being even worse than mine. But I added, In as much as in neither of us has the difficulty interfered materially with our professional work, I being examiner for some six or eight leading old line insurance companies who are most particular as to these things, -- in view of that I could not believe it would disqualify us for mission work. In no sense and to no degree have I ~~examined~~ sought to befog the matter, or inadequately advise you. I urged the visit of Dr. Condit to Monticello because of this and other reasons as well, but unfortunately at that particular time Mrs. Greist was in hospital. Mrs. G. gets on admirably with the natives here, and herein lies the secret -- her personality appears to disarm any embarrassment on part of the natives. Mrs. G. wears her audiphone rarely, and has not had it on since her arrival in Wales. Ordinarily she uses it for concerts and lectures only, that she may not miss a note or word. She used it in Seattle that she might make sure of catching every word of Dr. Condit.

As to my divorce, I must take emphatic issue with you in the statement that I failed to tell you the "whole truth," if by that you mean any matter of vital interest to the Board. I could not be expected to advise you of all the false reports pertaining to me.



From E. J. Greist,  
Sep. 1, 1930

Mr. Hunter, author of the letter, copy of which you send me, is Mrs. Greist's attorney, and evidently seeks to enhance his case. His cowardly attack is a tissue of falsehood.

Mrs. Starbuck, copy of whose letter you also enclose, is a sister of Mrs. Greist, and is biassed. In so far as her letter reflects upon my honor as a Christian gentleman it is as false as that of Mr. Hunter.

If you have letters from my two younger sons, Arnold and Elwood, you should know that for several years they have been under the almost constant influence of their mother and her people and have been drilled and coached in their belief as to their father's delinquency and in their evident hatred of me. While they are now manly young men, and are reached the years of discretion, nevertheless they were too young at the time of the disruption of their father's home to distinctly remember all those matters leading to the separation and final divorce of their parents. If you will write or ask to call upon you my eldest son, Mr. Wishard H. Greist, of Route 2, Hempstead, Long Island, N.Y., who is a married man now 26 yrs of age, and a Christian gentleman, he will in an unbiased manner discuss all these matters with you. His age was such that he has a very vivid memory of much which entered into all this sad affair. He also knows his aunts intimately and well.

As to that note alleged to be owing by me to Mrs. Burton, I must decline to discuss it as justly due her by me. The facts are these, but you must bear with me in its full explanation which of necessity is lengthy. And in this matter I am baring matters which my attorney has demanded that I not discuss lest in so doing we show "our hand" to the others, and I would ask that this paragraph at least be not shown my former wife, her sisters or her attorney--not until after a forthcoming trial as to this note at least. Mrs. Greist and I borrowed that money in good faith and, as required by the Indiana statutes, we both signed the note. After the separation Mrs. Starbuck (one of the exorbitants,) called upon me and alleged that the original note was lost and asked that a duplicate be signed by me. This I readily consented to do but insisted emphatically that Mrs. Greist must likewise sign the same. Mrs. Starbuck assured me that she would have such signature attached, and placing all confidence in Mrs. Starbuck I made out the note and signing it handed it her. Mrs. Greist has never signed that note. Shortly thereafter I found it necessary to sue Mrs. G. for divorce, and then it was that my bank notified me that certain notes were with them for collection in favor of Mrs. Starbuck. Without seeing the notes I asked Mrs. Starbuck to kindly withdraw the notes, assuring her that in good time I would care for the obligation, for obligation I then regarded it. Now to the point: In open court the judge announced it as his intention to give me the decree sought, but asked that property rights be settled out of court after which he would make them a part of record. Mrs. G. blocked me effectually in every honorable effort, however, and in time I referred the matter back to the court as beyond me. That same night, however, my three sons called at my apartments and, after many hours of tearful interview and prayer, I agreed to their importunities to not divorce their mother, and at ~~the~~ even that late ~~xxxx~~ day asked the court next morning to wipe the record clean, to dismiss the whole case as tho never tried, telling him that so long as Mrs. G. would let me alone and cease her pernicious treatment I would permit her to remain my legal wife. Through my attorneys that same day I also decided every bit of my real estate to her "for the support of herself and children," she orally agreeing and



From E. W. Greist,  
Sep. 1, 1920.

solemnly promising good behavior, that she would permit me to peacefully close up my business, to leave New Castle and to seek out a new location elsewhere, and that pending my re-establishment professionally she would faithfully "let me alone," and in no way attempt to injure me. In consideration of this promise I deeded the property to her with power to sell, barter, or mortgage and without any consent on my part the same as tho I might be dead. Any written contract between man and wife in Indiana is null and void, hence it had to be a "gentleman's agreement." I took a chance and did it, and in face of the protestations of many friends and my own people. It was agreed that all obligations resting on the home should follow the home, hence the notes for purchase money must of necessity be included altho they were not protected by mortgage. And for this reason I refuse to recognize the legality or the justice of that note, not unless the court shall in a forthcoming trial so order.

Within a few months of my going to Casper, Wyo., Mrs. Greist began a systematic harassment of me there, writing many letters seriously reflecting upon my character and addressed them to prominent people in Casper, notably the sheriff, the post-mistress, the mayor, and business people. I ignored those letters because my life was an open book to all. And further, because all could know that the most damaging charges were utterly false. Among other matters she charged that I had taken to Wyoming with me that woman who is now my wife, and that I was living clandestinely with her in Casper. This was absolutely false. My present wife did not accompany me to Wyoming, and at no time was in Wyoming, and for some three years I did not even see her there or elsewhere, not until shortly before our marriage 11 mos and 22 days subsequent to my divorce which I was compelled to sue for account the continued maddening and scandalous actions on part of my first wife. These are facts which can be proven and which were proven in open court in Wyoming. And because of these many scandalous <sup>actions</sup> and proven-false allegations, on part of Mrs. Greist (#1) my divorce was granted.

The truth is, Mrs. Greist was insanely jealous for many years and that without proper cause, hundreds of times during the sixteen yrs of our attempted life together demanding legal separation, and forcing it upon me in many ways unnecessary to discuss at this time. I married her in the belief that she was in full sympathy with my desire to enter upon medical mission work for which I had so carefully trained myself, but within a fortnight discovered that she had no real intention of ever permitting me to engage in Christian work, ~~but~~ she and her people opposed ~~me~~ me in it. And taking up Fortune tellers, slate writers, clairvoyancy and such cults, she patronized them secretly for years, spending much money with them, travelling as far as Chicago and elsewhere to ~~consult~~ consult them as to matters of importance, and apparently had no further interest in the Church. These were but minor things as compared with much else, but it made for lack of harmony. And she demanded that our children be permitted full liberty to run the streets at night, to attend shows of questionable repute four or five times per week, and ~~otherwise~~ otherwise opposed me in my desire to train my boys properly. Finally, the separation was consented to by me, or rather I recognized it, and in time was forced further to divorce her.

As to alimony. In this matter only have I failed, if failed I have. For one matter I was ill in bed for eight months after my divorce and my finances got to a low ebb. During most of that time I had two of my boys with me in Wyoming and cared for them, my mother



keeping house for me and them. One of my sons was given some \$300 by his mother and sent to California on some "wild goose" errand connected with a girl friend of his, and there he squandered his substance and was in a bad way. I sent him money and brought him to Casper and there put him on his feet, getting him a Government job, and kept him for nearly two years and without any remuneration on his part. I have very generally purchased for my boys their annual supply of clothing, and ~~when they have come to visit me in Monticello have paid their rail road expenses, and given them additional sums for further expense in connection with school work.~~ I kept my son at the Indiana University until he enlisted in the army for the war. I kept him in Indianapolis when he was studying architecture -- paying his expenses there. I sent one son to Wyoming two years since to secure a year's experience on a ranch with Ex-Governor Carey, at Casper, but the boy insisted later on repaying me that which I had expended for his car-fare and outfit. I have urged the boys to come to me for a home repeatedly and often, and they well know my home is theirs whenever they so elect. And my two sons now ready to enter upon university life must testify, if the truth yet lies in them, that I promised them funds this year towards their college work. Because they have sold papers is no reflection per se upon their father -- that has been done by the sons of many prominent men financially able to care for their boys. It is good business training. These same aunts who criticise me in this matter borrowed from those boys their newspaper money, and for years refused to repay it. And this same sister-in-law of mine borrowed a large sum from me years ago, and has never repaid it in whole or in part, and likewise with interest. It is she who is now suing me for the purchase money on that property. My account against her for that borrowed money is "out-lawed" and uncollectable, but she hesitates not to charge me with the note.

It is an exceedingly poor rule which works in but one direction. But further, permit me to say as to Alimony: Because that order was entered by the Wyoming Court, subject to review on court's part if at any time I should ask for a modification, and because I am no longer in Wyoming, I deliberately have taken it upon myself to support my boys to the extent I could directly rather than through their mother. Her extravagance and tendency to spend the money with questionable people, influenced me in this. I have paid her some alimony altho she denies it. I have ~~not~~ cancelled checks to prove it. But most of my support has been directly given my boys. Mrs. Greist has not suffered, because of the property I gave her and because further of a legacy left her by her parents, and her nervous condition is self inflicted rather than due to me. Having bankrupt me some two or three times she is determined on ruining me now. When last I saw my son Arnold, he came to Monticello with a fine suit of clothing, and had two or three others, had purchased a fifteen dollar pair of shoes en route, and I then declined to give him money for further clothing, his outfit being far -- very far better than that I had. My three sons are all self-supporting, and have money invested in Government bonds. Notwithstanding this, I have offered to help them through college and intended to so do. And Mrs. Greist's financial condition is much better than mine, largely because of the property I gave her. I have desired to have a legal ruling as to how much money I shall henceforth pay her in way of Alimony. And that matter will be settled by the Indiana courts this autumn. Nevertheless, if you demand that I pay her \$25 per month for her own and the boys' support and through our Treasurer, then I assume I must comply, but I do it under protest at this time, fearing it will jeopardise my interests legally.

I desire to say emphatically that throughout all this sad affair, and for many many years, I have tried and tried hard to solve



the many problems involved as a gentleman should and with what is more--Christian grace. I have made mistakes -- who would have proven proof against error? But my conscience is clear.

You say: "You have a bad record to undo, but if you will accept the Gospel opportunity to repent, etc., etc." I would kindly ask, Just what do you mean by this? My record is not bad other than unfortunate, and unfortunate I have been in that I have been the victim of most distressing circumstances. I made a bad marriage in my early years, and then made matters worse by trying hard for sixteen long and unhappy years to make the best of a bad bargain ~~for~~ rather than bring the family name into disrepute by divorce proceedings. I have repented of this oft times, clearly seeing in recent years how great was the mistake. My divorce was granted for reasons recognized by our General Assembly as right and proper. I was a virgin boy when I married at 26, and for sixteen years I remained absolutely true to that wife notwithstanding she had long failed to merit my faith and trust. I was conscientious, law abiding, and made a strong attempt to be true to my church obligations altho it proved a hard task, the latter. Family prayers were continued until I was forced by her to give it up. Bible reading in the early morning was discontinued as early as our third year of married life. But I continued my Sabbath School work and attendance upon Church for some years thereafter over and above her protest. Is it a sin to be sinned against? To God I must answer, He fortunately being my Judge.

And on this foundation I stand. I am here in Wales through no financial desire, but rather because of a long felt wish to do mission work. I sacrificed a beautiful home, a good medical and surgical practice which promised even more in the future, friends, and social opportunity, all to come to Alaska, and for what? -- For conscience sake. Trouble came and came a'plenty when it became known to my former wife and her people that I was about to realize my life's desire, and they invited me in every possible way to remain in Monticello and engage in various legal and other fights. I nevertheless came ahead, knowing my attorney can look after the legal matters, and knowing all too well the futility of fighting with a woman. I would not be sidetracked. And here I am, ready and anxious to do my duty by this people and my God, and by the Board as well, but if my position shall be deemed untenable by your Board then I must abide your decision. My business record is clear, above reproach. I challenge any man to show just cause for criticism. I court the trust and confidence of the Board.

Without that trust it will prove well nigh impossible for me to do the work ahead of me. I wrote the Board as fully as possible of my domestic troubles away back in 1914--15, and have supposed you have my record on file. I again wrote Dr. Young but recently. And in this connection allow me to say that at all times I supposed Dr. Young to actually be your "Special representative," and letters addressed to him were addressed to the Board, and likewise letters from him were official. If I have failed in fully advising you or the Board, it was unintentional. I have tried to do my best, worried as I have been. And as said early in my letter, I supposed Presbytery's vindication would close the subject. However, you now have my statement, altho a verbose one.

As to making to you a "Written statement monthly, with no evasions or concealments, but containing the whole unvarnished truth," I am at a loss to comprehend your full meaning. If this is expected from all missionaries, then all good and well. But why I need make it -- I alone, and as to my personal affairs, I know not. May I ask your



Dr. Marquis -- 6

from W. F. Greist,  
Sep. 1, 1920.

Further indulgence until such time as the matter is further explained?

In accord with your demand I am sending Mr. Banks authorization to send monthly to Mrs. Greist check for \$5.00, but I do it under protest inasmuch as this matter is in the Indiana courts, and awaits that court's adjudication. I greatly fear this action at this time will jeopardise my case, but since you leave me no alternative, as I understand you, I can but unwillingly yield.

As to your post script, relative to work up and down this immediate coast, and as to our hopes for hospital facilities another year, I would refer you with all respect to your recent letters and to letters from Dr. Young. I particularly refer you to yours of Mch. 30, 1920. And in the last paragraph of Dr. Young's letter of April 28, '20, the matter of "boats" for use up and down the coast is referred to. I merely referred to these matters to Dr. Condit and to Mr. Gould as hopes of mine for another year. The Government nurse is not here, as you supposed, but you could not know that when you wrote the letter.

With the very best spirit in the world, and with the desire to honorably put myself right with the Board -- to have myself understood, if you will, and with all personal respect I remain

Yours for service if the Master and the

Board so wills it,





PRESBYTERY OF LOGANSPOUT

REV. S. ARTHUR STEWART, D. D.  
STATED CLERK AND TREASURER

LAPORTE, INDIANA

2

were certainly the days when alleged claims should have been pressed instead of waiting until he had cut loose from Monticello and was on the eve of going to Alaska.

Our Presbytery meets next week and I for one will insist that Dr Greist come "clean" on ~~the~~ the alimony if he has not done so.

It is embarrassing to us as a Presbytery and more so to the Home Board, but as you say it is up to the doctor to make good.

Sincerely

*S A Stewart*

SEP 17 1920

PRESBYTERY OF LOGANSPOUT

REV. S. ARTHUR STEWART, D. D.  
STATED CLERK AND TREASURER  
LAPORTE, INDIANA

Sept 15, 1920

Rev J.A. Marquis D.D  
New York City:-

My Dear Dr Marquis:- I have delayed answering your last letter regarding Dr Greist until I could get some further information along certain lines. Upon its receipt I wrote the Clerk of the Courts at Casper Wyoming, asking for the date of the Greist divorce, terms or decree of court in the case, and also if terms had been set. The Clerk is not evidently interested in the matter as I can get no reply from him. Perhaps you will be able to do so, if the claims of the former wife are substantiated by the Wyoming Court then we have evidence which will help in righting former wrongs.

I saw Dr Rodgers the former minister of Monticello at Winona the other day, he cannot understand why the former wife and her friends did not come forward with this before, especially since the Home Board has been considering Dr Griest so long before an appointment was made, and when they knew he was enjoying a large practice, Rodgers is satisfied it was at least \$6000.00 a year, during which time his sons would visit him, he seeming fond of the boys and they of him, those days when he was held in high esteem by the people of Monticello and with a lucrative



C O P Y

SUBJECT: Wales.

Seattle, September 16, 1920.

Rev. John A. Marquis, D. D.,  
156 Fifth Avenue,  
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Marquis:

As indicated in the "General Letter" herewith accompanying, Doctor and Mrs. Greist reached Wales the 10th of August, or near to that date. Part of their freight was at hand upon their arrival, and the balance came soon after. I reached Wales on the 23rd of August.

1. — Dr. and Mrs. Greist.

I found that Dr. Greist was very busy with alterations of the Store building which he was making over into a residence and dispensary. He was tearing down the interior of the old Manse and using it in putting up partitions in the former Store building. This work he was conducting very effectively with the help of some of the natives.

It was gratifying to learn both from Mr. Tait, the Bureau of Education Teacher, and from Arthur Nagazaruk, the Native Interpreter, that the Greist's were making good. This is due in part probably to the great joy of the community in again having a Missionary who in this case is also a Doctor. The experience of the Winter alone can determine whether they will be able to do the work which we expect of them. Personally I have not changed my views as to their appointment.

2. — Equipment.

Our equipment consists of (1) The Church Building, which is a well constructed edifice, approximately 20 X 30 feet, in good condition. It is seated with home made benches; has a good stove, bell, and pulpit, and an organ which is worn out. I hope to be able to provide an organ from a Church in Kansas where my brother-in-law is pastor, if we continue in this field. (2) The Store Building. This is a one-story building, which is being remodelled by Dr. Greist for residence purposes. When his plans are completed he will have three good rooms, one quite large, together with pantry, closets, sheds, etc. His thought is that this is only a temporary arrangement, as he is looking forward to some kind of a Hospital Building for next year. (3) The Old Manse, which is an inaccessible place, and is now being wrecked. This building contains a large amount of valuable timber, which could be used in the construction of a hospital.

There were a few articles of furniture in the old Manse, which are still available. In addition, I provided the necessary articles sufficient to furnish the residence — a range, heater, beds, chairs, dishes, etc., etc. The house is, therefore, furnished.

3. — The People.

There are probably 180 people at Wales and close to that number at Shismareff, 90 miles distant. In addition, there are a few white people at Tin City and at Lost River, which are tin mines and do not have much of a winter population, if any, but which may be fairly included in the Mission field. The Natives are of a fine type, priding themselves on the fact that there is but one half-breed child in the community. They have long been noted as the warriors of the Coast. Because of their proximity

to the Diomed Islands and Siberia they give promise of serving as a connecting link in reaching the Unchristianized Natives of Siberia.

4. -- Hospital.

Dr. Greist will write you at length regarding a hospital building for next year. His plan is to take the Church for a Hospital and re-model it accordingly, and to erect a new building for Church purposes. This may be the wisest plan, but until sufficient reason is forthcoming, it would seem to be better to build a hospital, if thought advisable, and leave the Church building as it is. I would not consider it advisable to erect anything but a modest building for Hospital purposes. The whole question of the future of this work is to be considered in the light of the representations of the Methodists, who were in Alaska this summer, to which I refer in a separate letter.

Sincerely yours,

(signed) JAMES H. CONDIT,

General Missionary.



**C O P Y**

**SUBJECT: Relation of Methodist  
Church to the work at  
Wales.**

**Seattle, September 16, 1920.**

**Rev. John A. Marquis, D. D.,  
156 Fifth Avenue,  
New York, N. Y.**

**Dear Doctor Marquis:**

Mrs. D. B. Street, the Kenesaw, Washington, D. C. Secretary of Deaconess and Hospital Work, of the Woman's Missionary Society of the Methodist Church, and also a member of the Inter-Church Committee, Mrs. J. H. Parsons, 3507 Sixth Avenue, Tacoma, Washington, National Bureau Secretary for Alaska, of the same society, and Reverend J. T. McQueen, Juneau, Alaska, Superintendent of Methodist Missions for Alaska, were fellow passengers with me from Nome, having come down the Yukon River from Skagway, in the interests of their work.

They have called my attention, and as I understand it, in an official and formal way, to the apparent violation of the new allocation agreement between denominations in Alaska in the establishment of our work at Wales. They contend that Wales is in the section allotted to them, and that they had expected to survey that field this Summer with a view to making overtures to the Congregational Society for the acquisition of that work, and the taking over of the property. They expressed surprise that the Presbyterian Board has taken over the field without any reference to the recent comity agreement and without consideration by the Inter-Church Committee.

I believe that in the interest of efficient administration their contention is right. They could care for Wales in connection with their important orphanage work at Nome to good advantage. Apparently also the Seward Peninsula is clearly their field. In consultation with Mrs. Street, I called attention to the fact that in our judgment the only adequate provision for Wales is along the line of Medical Missionary work, requiring a Minister, who is also a Doctor. This would seem to put the administration under the Men's Board, rather than the Woman's Organization.

It would seem that the matter is one for consideration at the Inter-Church Council, and I would suggest that it be so taken up. If it is deemed advisable to transfer this work to the Methodist Society, it might be advisable to do so on condition that they continue the work, according to present plans, as well as assume the expenditures which we have made. It is just possible also, that they would be glad to avail themselves of the services of Dr. Greist in this new arrangement, and that he would be willing to continue in charge under such adjustment. Should this adjustment be made it would open the way for taking up the work at Wainwright in our own territory, and also make more advisable the re-opening of our St. Lawrence Island field.

This matter should be considered and decided as soon as possible, in order to open the way early for the above extension of our activities.

Sincerely yours,

(signed) JAMES H. CONDIT,

General Missionary.

PRESBYTERY OF LOGANSPOUT

REV. S. ARTHUR STEWART, D. D.  
STATED CLERK AND TREASURER  
LAPORTE, INDIANA

Sept 22 1920

Rev John A. Marquis D.D  
New York City

My Dear Dr Marquis:-

I have heard from the Clerk of the Casper Wyoming Courts. There is nothing to indicate whether or not the order of the Court has been carried out beyond that in 1916 he was in arrears and was directed to pay up what was back.

I have written him at length that if the facts are as alleged by his enemies it is for him to make good and to direct the Board to hold back part of his salary. also that he, if innocent get in touch with S.A. Carson of Monticello and give him data for defence.

I was in Monticello yesterday, Griest has many friends there but none of them will support him if it be true that he has not complied with Court orders

I wish I knew why the ex wife and her sisters did not push things when Dr Griest was prosperous in Monticello.

Any further light on the subject coming to me I will send you.

Sincerely

*S. A. Stewart*



September 22, 1920.

Rev. S. Arthur Stewart, D. D.,  
Laporte,  
Indiana.

Dear Dr. Stewart:

Your letter of the 15th in regard to Dr. Greist is here. My feeling is that the less publicity we give the matter the better it would be both for the Presbytery and the Board. Dr. Greist is on his field now and any further action we take in the matter ought to be directed to him rather than the public. I am anxious that the Presbytery and the Board join in trying to make the doctor see the bad mess he has made. I have a strong feeling that we ought both to insist on his paying the alimony the court directed him at the time he got the divorce. If we can enable him to make good as a Christian and a missionary that will be far better than vindicating ourselves by punishing him for the past. If you were to write him a letter along the lines of the letter I wrote to him, emphasizing the fact that the Presbytery will join the Board in giving him a chance, but that he must play the Christian from this on, I think it will accomplish the purpose.

Thanking you for your help and interest in the matter, I am

Very sincerely yours,

JAM:ES

PRESBYTERIAN MISSION AT W ALES  
Cape Prince of Wales,  
Wales, Alaska,  
September 28, 1920.

Rev. Dr. J. A. Marquis,  
General Secretary,  
The Board of Home Missions,  
The Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.,  
New York City.

Dear Doctor Marquis:

Rev. Doctor Condit advises me that a Quarterly Report is due at end of September for work of previous three months, and that blanks therefor always accompany Commission at beginning of year or at appointment. But as I have not received a commission, and no blanks, I am attempting to cover such matters in my report sent herewith as from memory he told me ought be reported.

In this connection permit me to say that, account the great amount of work incident to getting my residence in shape for winter, coal sheds, etc., and for reason of but little coal being here, and no church lights at all, I did not venture upon more than one service each Sunday until last Sabbath, at which time we organized a Sunday School, and at night held evening service with aid of two lanterns. Fully two-thirds of the population are as yet absent from Wales, but are expected back ere end of this approaching October. Sunday School will be difficult with but one interpreter as now, but with return of the people there will be two or three additional interpreters and I thought last Sunday to get the School started even tho we labor with some embarrassment. And knowing that our coal is even now at Teller, and that we may reasonably expect same ere long, I ventured to heat the church for evening service. New glass for the various broken windows are also en route from Nome, having been purchased there by Dr. Condit recently. The matter of church lights for the winter, however, is as yet a problem. We will do our best, borrowing lanterns as we may.

I may say that, while our attendance seems small, yet it has been good in view of the small number of people in the village. I believe there are not more than fifty people in all here, if that many. So, our attendance has been about 80%, and very generally those absent have a good excuse. I put the matter of evening service to a vote, that the people might go on record, and the energetic manner in which they voted the affirmative did me good.

Yours very respectfully,

*H. M. Frost*



THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION AT WALES,  
Wales, Alaska.

REPORT for Quarter, Ending Sep. 30, 1920.

Number of Services held from my arrival on Field August 8th  
to present time, - - - - - 9.

Average attendance, men, women and children, - - - - - 42½

Number Pastoral Visits (too busy as yet to attempt this,) - 0

Church as yet not organized - not considering organization  
as yet.

Sunday School organized Sep. 26th. — Attendance 39.

Many Medical calls at Dispensary for medicine and surgical  
care. Some serious cases outside, pneumonia, etc.  
One sick call down coast six miles to baby belonging at Wales,  
seriously ill. — Taken in boat by Wales people interested in Baby.  
This latter case and all others as well, recovered.

Practically constructed Manse and Coal Sheds etc. this last  
six weeks with material salvaged from Old Manse on Mountain.  
Labor on these about completed.

Respectfully submitted,

*H. J. Grist and*

Missionare in Charge.

JAN 27 1921

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION AT WALES

Wales,  
Alaska,  
November 1st, 1920.

Rev. Dr. J. A. Marquis,  
General Secretary, The Board of Home Missions,  
The Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.,  
New York.

My dear Doctor Marquis:

I desire to advise you as to some matters of importance.

Not quite half of our year's supply of thirty tons coal is delivered here from Tellar, at which latter point it was recently unloaded by the Cordova sailing from Seattle, as per invoice in my possession, Sep. 1st. Rev. Dr. J. H. Condit had perfected arrangements with the Rev. Mr. Baldwin of Nome whereby this coal was to be re-shipped from Tellar to Wales on the little mission boat, the "Jewel Guard."

On or about the 10th ult the S.S. "Olga," Capt. Allan, which ship was recently in Barrow with hospital freight, delivered to me 187 sacks of our coal, claiming to have taken on board that much to complete his cargo at Tellar. Capt. Allan advised that the "Jewel Guard" was even then high on beach at Nome from heavy seas, and that in his opinion I need not expect the little boat in these waters this season. He offered to trade me Wainwright coal, ton for ton, then on board the Olga for balance of our coal in Tellar. However, I doubted my authority to enter into such arrangement, and knowing the inferiority of his coal to that being sent this mission I declined. I was encouraged in this decision also by a statement made to me quietly by Rev. Mr. Baldwin's interpreter then on board the Olga that, strenuous effort was being made to again float the "Jewel Guard," and that when he shipped from Nome the boat was more than half-way down to water and that Capt. "Tony" assured him that in all probability he would bring his boat to Wales once more this season.

The situation on this, the First of November, is simply this: The Jewel Guard has not arrived, and Tellar Bay is now frozen, and all navigation appears to have ceased for the season. We have nearly fifteen tons coal with which to face the long winter. I had borrowed from the Government supply of fifty-one tons, two tons with which to serve my domestic and church needs pending arrival of our winter's thirty. The teachers considerably decline to accept the repayment of that debt pending arrival of further coal for the mission next year.

I called into counsel four prominent natives and the Government representative, Mr. Tait, and frankly laid the situation before them. The Bureau of Education representative most kindly offered to divide his coal with me to this extent, that he would permit us the use of school house for two services on Sunday and supply us with coal therefor.



But because his present quantity will probably not exceed 45 tons, and because he must serve his domestic needs therefrom, together with the residence of his assistant teacher, and the school as well, and further because last season their supply became exhausted in March and the school had to be closed then, -- in face of this I questioned the wisdom of his generous offer, but nevertheless accepted same conditionally upon our being wholly unable to solve our problem as to church services in any other way. I had discontinued Prayer Meeting at once on arrival of Olga, and to use the school house ~~this~~ ~~which~~ means no prayer meeting all winter. No native house is large enough, nor is my residence suited to meetings. I may add that the school house has this summer been remodelled, the one large room being cut up into two small ones, and the fifty-one seats divided between the two rooms. The seating problem was therefore difficult to solve as to church services.

In face of this really grave condition I am happy to advise that the natives and I have hit upon this recourse and that it will be at once put in operation. In a large skin boat manned by eight men we will go down the coast eight miles and hope to bring back ~~eight~~ three cords drift wood of good quality. It is agreed that the natives shall be paid for this service \$15 per cord. It is possible that two trips may be made, but if that prove impossible then natives will haul the wood by dog sledge at \$20 per cord. In any event this wood at this price will prove cheaper than coal altho less convenient and inferior in heat units. The natives will at once make for me a stove from a large steel oil drum, the coal stove now in church and those in school house being wholly unfit for wood. I may add that I approached a white trader here for the winter as to this matter of getting wood for us and that his best figures were \$25 per cord. If now the weather will permit us, we hope to quickly get in wood sufficient for the winter. It is possible I will be criticised by your Board in thus involving the Board financially further, but the emergency was of such grave import I knew not what else to do, and because I cannot get into touch with the Rev. Dr. Condit by wire and for advice, I must needs do the very best I can. It would appear that your statement to me ere my coming that, here I will be absolutely on my own resources is true. I feel most desirous to maintain uninterruptedly our church services and prayer meeting. And of course I take it that you will agree with me that, we ought not embarrass the Bureau of Education if possible to escape it. Hence my action. And I trust the Board will have the Treasurer forward at early ~~date~~ draft with which to meet this additional outlay. Just how much wood we will require during the year until further coal is had, is yet to be determined by experience. This church has never been heated by wood. While that glass for repair of windows ordered by Dr. Condit is with remainder of our coal in Tellar, we will nevertheless try to make the church windows as snug and tight as may be with boards. Possibly later on I can get that glass brought in by dog-team by one of our men at small cost.

My services have increased steadily in interest and in attendance until now we have regularly from 85 to 92 present. Last Sabbath I had five infant baptisms. Two adults have asked therefor, but I am postponing the sealing ordinance until such time as I am assured these two men more fully comprehend it. Several are giving these matters of salvation serious consideration. My sermons are largely evangelical in character, with much teaching, explanation, instruction. I find that much misapprehension exists as to the funda-



mentals, and I am striving to clear away all this as far as may be. Some where, some time, there seems to have been much stress laid upon the Ten Commandments as a means to salvation, and I was asked to explain. Yesterday I took for my text Mark:10:21, "Take up the cross and follow me," and I read for the lesson the story of the Rich Young Man. In the evening I further expounded the matter from Colossians and Ephesians, particularly the Second Chapter of the latter. The interest was great, and I was told by my interpreter that very generally the men and women comprehend and are satisfied. I am holding up Christ Jesus as the one way, and that salvation alone comes through His cross and His blood. I may say that without exception, in every service I have held, this has been the central theme. I have denounced sin plainly and yet kindly, pleading for a high moral code, but based on Christian experience. And I hope for great things this winter.

Much sickness has occurred within the month, several cases of severe pneumonia, and one death, an infant. This child was the baby I was taken down the coast to see in late August and which I then discovered to be convalescent from pneumonia. Without my knowledge the child was soon thereafter brought home to a cold, damp and dark igloo, and without previous warming of this home. I soon discovered it with a relapse and complications of a sort which soon proved fatal notwithstanding Mrs. Greist and I worked hard and faithfully over it for many hours. I could not bring it to my own home for fear of infecting my own child, and oh how I did wish for a small hospital that I might perhaps save the little thing.

The carpenter work on our home, and on the coal sheds sufficient in size to house some forty tons of coal, is complete. I may truthfully say that this has proven a major proposition. The work of securing material, carrying it down the mountain and to this place, and using same in the construction of partition walls, closets, doors and frames, has been a very real task and a much greater one than I anticipated. But, I could not do otherwise than continue the matter, once begun. Barring absence of glass which Dr. Condit has done his best to get to me for our windows, (I have patched glass bits together, and have used boards in places, and have with at least one window boarded up the opening entirely,) and these floors having therein large cracks, we are very comfortably fixed and hope to get through the long cold with little difficulty provided we can make our scant supply of fuel hold out. I have been as economical as possible in the employment of labor, but after tackling the matter I discovered there was but one way to do, to go ahead energetically. These natives work slowly but painstakingly. I have been right with them, with overalls on, and with hammer and saw, and have put in as much time as they and more. I was forced to do it to get matters hurried along. But I pride myself in the final result, and could you now see this Manse I venture to believe you would feel gratified with that I have accomplished. Some matters await attention another year, but recommendations covering this will be forthcoming **later on**.

I may add that the old manse on the hill is practically dismantled as to inside partitions, but that outer walls and roof, and as matter of course, the floors, are untouched. The building will therefore not suffer from exposure this winter. Much, very much, most valuable building material, particularly framing material, remains therein.

Pursuant to orders from Dr. Condit, I have issued in lieu of cash wages to men working on this job, orders on the Wales Cooperative Store. I will now check up same with Native Manager, and will forward to



Mr. Banks memorandum that he may remit direct to the Cooperative people else through me as seems wise to your Board.

I may say that to date I have had no remittance from Mr. Banks of Expense Money, funds with which to meet any emergencies which may arise. In absence of this I am striving to maintain proper credit as directed by Dr. Condit. To get coal from beach to the manse coal sheds costs 10¢ per sack.

The American Missionary Ass'n formerly paid the interpreter here \$25 per month. The Mission in Nome presided over by Rev. Mr. Baldwin pays the interpreter, I am told, ~~three~~<sup>three</sup> tons of coal and \$280 worth of "grub" each year. The Episcopalian mission at Point Hope, now in charge of Rev. Mr. Thomas, pays the interpreter \$5 per month for two services per week. The matter has come up between my interpreter, Arthur Nagozruh and myself, but I plainly told him that in my opinion our Board would not consider themselves as bound by the A.M.A. precedent of \$25 per month. I urged him to cooperate with me and rallied him on his interest in the work of God and asked if he could not for the present serve us and forget the matter of remuneration until such time as the Board could take it up with him. He has consequently said nothing more as to it for some several weeks now, and he serves me splendidly. He is a Christian man, and he is the only competent interpreter left from the terrible epidemic two yrs since.

I perhaps ought at this time tell you of the small residence here, at outskirts of the village, built in partnership by the A.M.A. and three natives in 1901, at expense of \$300 for material alone, and then used as residence for a native herder. Five yrs since the captain of a wrecked schooner took possession of this old house, put thereon a new shingle roof and covered entire exterior with new sail cloth, and then occupied same that winter as a store. For four or five yrs now it is vacant, a native woman here carrying the key and using the house for storing various articles. I have claimed possession and now have key, but her property yet remains in the building. This property (building) is fast falling into decay. I cannot imagine how it can be used by the mission unless at some time we might have a native helper employed in some capacity. Had I had white help I might have removed roof intact and placed it on this residence of mine, as that roof is yet in good condition. And I may remove some of the sail cloth yet this winter and use same in covering cracks in this manse floor. But the house ought be disposed of ere it becomes of no value whatever. One native asks that I secure from the Board terms of sale, it being his idea ~~of~~ to work the house over and use same as a residence. I would suggest that the matter be considered at some opportune time. Dr. Condit did not see this house when here for the reason I had not yet discovered same. A white trader recently arrived here asked me to rent to him this old house that he might conduct therein this winter a "store" in competition with that owned by the Cooperative people. I declined for the reason I felt he would actually try to do that which rumor says his financial backing interests in Nome are determined to do, to drive this native venture out of business. He is yet here, but is occupying an old shack which will hardly serve satisfactorily. I trust you will sanction my action as to this. *The Aug. some years since purchased native interpreters in this old house.*

For a desk and writing table I am using a large trunk as yet. I am planning on making for my use a table or desk this winter. Many problems confront me, but I am striving to solve them all with



a smile and with judicious management. It is all very different from my well equipped office back home and from our large and well furnished home, but I am actually enjoying in a measure the many schemes and make-shifts necessary to get along here. If now I can succeed in bringing order from out that chaos found on arrival, and bring to a high degree of efficiency the work here, I will at once be happy and satisfied. And the Master knows my heart is in it all. I enjoy working with the natives, and they appeal to me. And I venture the ~~best~~ opinion that my efforts are not without appreciation on their part. The native women appear to think much of Mrs. Greist and she is interesting herself in their lives and their problems. Almost nightly one or more, and perhaps half a dozen girls, call on her. She suggests this and that as to their sewing, their cooking, and in the care of their babies and their sick. And they seem to value it all. She hopes with the cooperation of Mrs. Tait, the Government teacher, to inaugurate a class among the older girls and young married women in home nursing, in making beds, the many many little things which make for better care of the sick. This will come now soon, perhaps, as school opened not until today. We will put a bed in the school room, and thus she will have material with which to demonstrate her instructions. She ~~was~~ used largely in this work throughout our county at home last year in connection with farmers' meetings, etc., and received high praise as a result of her lectures and demonstrations.

If now we can manage this acute fuel problem, and make of the church a community center, and maintain our weekly prayer meetings and choir practice in connection therewith, and the Sunday services and Sunday School as well which latter is prospering much, we will be happy.

I am advised that supplies for summer delivery from Seattle must be ordered from here not later than February. And while I am praying for consideration at the hands of your Board, and hope sincerely that I am may be retained for service in Northern Alaska another year and mayhap many more, yet if for any reason your Board should decide to not commission me for further service I ought be so advised early. I really cannot take chances on failure to secure food supplies -- this coal experience has emphasized that, and I must get my order to Seattle in time for June or at latest July shipment.

Sincerely yours,





November 5, 1920.

Dr. Henry W. Greist,  
Cape Prince of Wales,  
Alaska.

My dear Dr. Greist:

Your letter of September 1st has just reached me and I have read it with great interest. I am very glad to have your defence in the attacks that have been made against you, and I assure you that they have been very violent. I sent you only the mildest of the letters we have received from Newcastle, Ind. and elsewhere. The letters from your sons were not bitter, but they were very straightforward in the statement of their belief that you had not treated their mother either justly or in a Christian way. They were just as strong in their desire that you should come to a Christian way of looking at the matter and were equally glad that you were entering mission work.

Let me say also that I have no desire to go into the matter further. I felt when I wrote before that it was not fair to you or the Board for you to enter into mission work and go so far away without knowing that these serious charges were behind you. My deepest desire is to see you clear yourself from the very appearance of having done wrong.

I have gone all over your correspondence with Dr. Young back I think until 1913, and I find no reference whatever to your wife's deafness. The only reference you made to your own deafness was that you had a slight difficulty in hearing. Of course I cannot judge between you on the one hand and Dr. Condit and Mr. Gould on the other. Both of them insist that you are very deaf and that it is impossible for you to hear ordinary conversation. You certainly did not lead the Board to even suspect that.

However, you are now on your field and the Board will support you in every way possible. All I ask is that you approve yourself worthy of the confidence and support of the Board and also worthy of your great opportunity there at Wales. When I asked you to write me monthly fully and in detail I did not mean that you were to write me about yourself personally and especially about your former difficulties. What I meant was that you were to tell me everything in detail about your work, the attitude of the natives, how you were getting along in talking to them, preaching to them, treating them in their diseases, and winning their confidence. I stated plainly to you before that if you made good as a missionary the Board would support you in every way within its power, and I now repeat that statement.

In regard to the alimony of \$25 a month to your first wife, in view of the fact that the matter is still in litigation and your case might be embarrassed by the remittance of this amount from your salary now, I have asked Mr. Banks, the Treasurer, not to send this money to your first wife but to keep it here in the office until the matter is adjusted in toto. If after that it appears

that you really owe this money then Mr. Banks will forward it. If it appears that you do not owe this money in justice and fairness he will send it to you. Do not fear that this Board is going to embarrass you in any way in your relation with the court. Furthermore, I have had considerable correspondence since you left with your presbytery, urging on them that they unite with me in helping you to clear yourself of these stories that are against you, and, more important, that we unite in helping you to make a good missionary and to perform the great service that lies before you in Alaska. My earnest prayer as well as desire is that you acquit yourself like a true soldier of Jesus Christ. This was the purpose of the sharp things I said in my last letter, and the only purpose.

Now, please write me about your work, omitting nothing that has to do with it. Very frequently small circumstantial details give us the best insight into a missionary's life and service.

Remember me kindly to Mrs. Greist and also to Mrs. Florence Kiuk, whom I remember very pleasantly on my visit to Alaska in the summer of 1919.

With very best wishes for yourself and your work, I am

Sincerely yours,

JAM:ES



NOV 10 1920

PRESBYTERY OF LOGANSPOUT

REV. S. ARTHUR STEWART, D. D.

STATED CLERK AND TREASURER

LAPORTE, INDIANA

Nov 8 1920

Rev John A. Marquis D.D

New York City.

My Dear Dr Marquis:-

Thanks for sending a copy of Dr Greist's letter

The man is evidently going to do his best to make good. I have sent  
*the* ~~the~~ letter to Monticello so that they may know something of the case  
Greist has before him. Any communication I may receive from him, I will  
send you a copy that you may see him from another angle.

The Monticello session are still for him.

Sincerely

A. A. Rivers

November 11, 1920.

Dr. Henry W. Greist,  
Cape Prince of Wales,  
Alaska.

Dear Dr. Greist:

Your report has just come and I want to compliment you on it. You show the right spirit and have done the right thing in getting started. Your own judgment will be your best guide as to how rapidly you could push the various Christian organizations of your little body of people. Great work has been done at that mission in past years, and although some of it was lost during the time no missionary was present, I hope and pray that you may be able to gather up the threads again and put the mission, in all its phases, on its feet. If you can make yourself the "beloved physician" to those people there you will soon get their hearts for Christ.

Wishing you and praying for you the best of health and the guidance of the Spirit in all your work, I am

Sincerely yours,

JAM:ES



*Dr. Marguerite Dixon*

*Y*

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION AT WALES

Wales, Alaska,  
November 16, 1920.

Rev. Dr. S. Hall Young,  
Special Representative,  
The Board of Home Missions,  
New York.

My dear friend, Dr. Young:

I hope you have not misconstrued my long silence as indicating forgetfulness of your many kindnesses. Truthfully I may say, I have had you in mind all but constantly these many weeks. However, my hands have been busy and my mind much occupied with the many new problems confronting me, and it has been difficult to get at correspondence other than that demanding instant attention. But the work -- the manual labor connected with getting settled here, is letting up very considerably, in fact is practically ended, and we are now able to "take stock" and a good long breath. Accustomed as I was in the states to have things move along with dispatch, smoothly and well, with a minimum of inconvenience, it seemed slow and arduous work, as indeed it proved, that of securing from the manse on the hill such building material as we required, carrying it down on our backs, or so soon as snow came on dog-sledge, (and very little was so brought,) and then attempting to work over this old mission house of sacred memory. But -- we succeeded. And we have a home now which bids fair to prove at once comfortable and convenient. I wish you could see us as we are now situated.

The house as now arranged, has one living room facing the West and the Sea, the front, 15 x 19 ft., with a long narrow closet across one end 3 ft x 15 ft in which we store many incumbrances which nevertheless are essential and frequently in demand. This large living room is entered from the long narrow passage-way alongside house, by means of a small inside vestibule. Another closet is also entered from living room. Next, one enters bed-room, 12 x 13 ft. Connected with this room is the store-room or closet, in which we have our food stuffs, a long narrow closet protected on all sides and made as warm as we could well do. Then comes the kitchen, to the East and South, a room 13 x 13 ft. To the North, in the N.E. corner of house, is a room equal in size to kitchen in which I have shelves for drugs and supplies, a work-bench just made, for use in carpentering etc., the mission tools, stores of various kinds which will not suffer from frost, etc. This room like the living room is entered from the long outside passage-way. Natives coming for medicines, care of any kind, or socially, may enter here and clean their feet, and warm at kitchen fire, and be served. I had hoped to place a small stove, a worn out affair found on the mountain in old manse, in this drug and dispensary room, for use in emergencies, but there is little room for it, and our shortage in coal makes it imperative that we "yield not to temptation." We will, therefore, use the kitchen for any emergency work, even in major surgery.

My mission work is opening up finely, I think. I have been both gratified and happy in it all. Matters here were so demoralized from an entire



absence of mission work for so long, that it has proven a very real task to pick up the "Dropped threads," however much the labor has been one of love and accompanied by heart satisfaction. I have done my best and am yet so striving to prove an "Embassador for Christ" that He may approve my service. I may truthfully say that I have served with a profound sense of the responsibility resting upon me, that I face these people on the Sabbath day and from the pulpit realizing my own unworthiness and yet feeling acutely that in His name I must feed them, lead them, instruct them. It has proven hard to learn just how much of a grasp many of them have upon the fundamentals of Christianity, and to know if they have a saving knowledge of Jesus Christ. I have felt it wise to begin at the beginning, and have tried hard to teach them as children, the great truths of the Bible, Sin, Redemption, the New Birth, Justification and Adoption. I have tried to talk as to twelve year old boys, plainly, sweetly, kindly and yet with that authority so essential to one who speaks in His name. I have condemned Sin with no compromise, "little sins" and great. I have spoken along evangelical lines -- have not attempted to merely "entertain," and in truth have steered away from that. I have prayed much, have tried to live near that Throne of Grace whence comes all our real strength, and have sought to be lead implicitly by the Holy Spirit. I have enjoyed liberty at times far beyond that I believe I naturally had a right to expect, and have felt very plainly God's presence in our meetings, a solemnity prevailing in the congregations which made for Eternal things. Attention has been marked. Attendance has been large, running from 75 to 90. Five infant baptisms were had two or three weeks since, and two adults are asking it. However, as to the adults I will go a little slow, seeking to so instruct the individual personally, and as far as may be make sure that he accepts Christ lest he place too great dependance upon the sealing ordinance as an actual means of washing away his sins, per se. I am making no motion looking to the organization of a church as yet. No records of a former organization here by the Congregationalists are available and I have no means of knowing conditions at that time. None of the younger men and women, now the active spirits here, seem to know much about the former church's activities, forgetting the essentials. That terrible epidemic of Influenza wrought great havoc among this people and demoralized them in many ways difficult at once to realize and explain. They will in time forget it and perhaps will again develop into a strong people. But they yet mention that time of fear with hushed voices and with evident alarm. One-hundred-ninety-two people died within space of ten days or less. Those bodies lay in our church for many weeks awaiting burial. Dogs ate many bodies in igloos not found by the few capable of looking after the ill. Very few escaped the illness. Some, through physical force and indomitable will power, kept going, carrying hot water to those ill, fuel as far as they could secure it, and thus possibly saved some. Those 192 (and some few bones, skulls and other bones,) were buried in one grave with the coming of spring, and by whites who came up from Nome to assist. The widowers were encouraged to choose from among the widows at once a wife, and thus many broken families were joined together to make new ones, and within a few weeks of the calamity. Marriage licenses were issued in blank from Teller, and a minister from the Teller Mission was urged to assist, and thus hasty marriages were inaugurated, some to repent at leisure and some few divorces to follow. So, it is no wonder that these people require time, patience and a kindly Christian spirit in the lead, to enable them to retrieve their lost spirit and "balance." It will take time, teaching and God's blessing. And I think I appreciate in some measure the heavy responsibility resting upon me as Christ's Embassador to lead this people back to Him.

Our coal having unfortunately been largely left in Teller for the winter, with but 187 sacks of the 404 sacks shipped from Seattle, delivered



here, -- with this short supply I face the long arctic winter with some uneasiness. I would like to tell you of many things in connection with that coal, but space forbids. I prayed much that that remainder of coal might providentially get to us, and placed in my window a lighted lamp each night for some two weeks as a beacon for a possible schooner which might arrive that late in stormy weather, but no ship came. Since then my mind has felt at rest and all worry as to the coal seems past, but for what reason I hardly know. But God will see us through in some manner, as He did Rev. Dr. Spence at Point Barrow last winter, when that mission was sorely distressed for fuel and food as well. Fortunately, we are well supplied with "grub," as these people up here term it, and our trust is staid on Him. The natives have offered to go for drift wood down the coast some ten miles in a large skin boat, but the weather has absolutely forbidden *to date.* ~~so far.~~ And dog-teaming for fuel is impossible as yet account a soft trail. We will make from a large steel oil drum a stove suited to wood, if wood we get, and try in this way to heat the church. The school house was offered us as a place for worship, but I detect a slight hesitancy on part of teachers as to this lest they also run short of fuel again as they did last year, and be forced to close the school many weeks in advance of schedule time. The school teachers had already loaned me two tons of fuel pending arrival of the fifteen tons coming to us, and have refused to permit me to repay the debt as yet. Under these circumstances, I hesitate to accept of their kindly offer, and am disposed to try hard to get drift wood for our own meeting house. For three Sundays now I have permitted the natives to use one bucketful of coal or very little more, that we may take from off the church's atmosphere its keen cold and make it habitable. We wear heavy furs and enjoy the thing. But we are hoping to very soon be able to get the wood.

Whites here and passing through, tell me that I am wasting time in listening to promises on part of the natives to assist in getting wood even for fair wages, that they cannot be depended upon under any circumstances. But such whites as I have met to date in this country, traders and teachers alike, seem cynical as to this people, and I have determined to listen to nothing I may be told by them. They tell me: "Preach morality; scare them into being 'good,'" but to undertake to Christianize them as you seem bent on doing,--to convert them actually to Christ, is an utter impossibility." I have come in contact with several whites here, many passing through and stopping off while freighters are being unloaded, etc., and to all I have given the 'glad hand' of welcome and have entertained them as matter of ordinary hospitality. From not one have I received a word of encouragement. As they did with Nehemiah, they tell me I am engaged in a hopeless task. But I have steadfastly set my face as a flint, and am disposed to continue to so do, and will yet win this people to Christ and a clear-cut testimony for Him, God being my helper. I am learning many things in mean while. Oft times I crave a quiet hour with some brother who has this people on his heart as have I, and from his superior knowledge and experience secure such helpful suggestions and encouragement as I need. But not one such man has crossed my path since Dr. Condit's very brief two hour visit last September en route to Barrow. Hence, I need all the more the prayers of my friends.

Mrs. Greist has few idle moments. The native women are appealing to her more and more for a hundred different things. She now has a class of older girls and married women \*-mothers \*-two different hours each week at the school house, at which time she teaches ~~at~~ Home Nursing, demonstrating the same with a bed and other equipment with which we have supplied the school room. These meetings, or classes, are attracting attention.



Recently two Congregational churches in Seattle sent us a box of old clothing which proved a great blessing. There are several widows and many orphans here who are verging on destitution and starvation. For a time the Government supplied the school teachers with food-stuffs and clothing with which to care for this class, but it seems that this has largely been withdrawn. Mrs. G. was given some Rice, Sugar, Soap, Canned Milk, etc., by Dr. Condit, to use as opportunity offered and for the sick and destitute. This has proven of very great use in several instances, and has relieved an otherwise apparently impossible situation. Not always does this Mission Supply seem to serve a given case, and then Mrs. G. quietly goes to her own larder and secures what she requires to relieve suffering until I have had time and time again caution her lest we suffer in time account her own Bigness of Heart. But she cannot refuse these people, and a needy baby or a suffering mother appeals to her heart as nothing else can and she will divide her own with them. It would seem wise another year could we have a supply of such things as experience shall prove as being needful, that we may adequately meet this crying need on part of many. I am sure that in the states there are many philanthropic people whose hearts would bleed could they see what we daily see, know what we know, and that their purses would quickly respond. I could tell many tales of sadness even now, and I fear my stock of such stories will increase with the winter.

Much sickness has occurred and is now had. I have one case under observation, of Hip Joint Disease, an incipient case, a little fourteen yr old boy, his mother a widow, living in a dark, over-crowded igloo, with inadequate ventilation and light, poorly fed, and suffering for the necessities of life. This happy little fellow would be saved in all probability and in after years become a useful and Christian man could he but have proper hospital care now. I cannot give him proper care where he is. He needs good nourishing food of the proper sort, sunshine or at least all there is to be had, good air and cheerful surroundings, such as he could get in any institution offering such care. I am trying to persuade some natives to take him to the hospital in Nome. Perhaps with good sledging they will do so. I think the Government Teachers here will cooperate with me in this. Many cases have come to my attention which would respond far better to institutional care, could we have it. Parents are so dilatory in administering such treatment as I recommend or instruct a patient to have, in igloos or homes it being neglected. And children are not always disciplined among Eskimo as are the children of whites, they being given too great liberty in being permitted to take or refuse medicine as the child prefers. Some of these ~~chronic~~ cases of incipient tuberculosis require continued attention and in the homes do not have it. I am put to it to know how best to proceed in some cases. Many cases of acute iritis occur, just why I know not as yet. Some of these ought have hospital care, as in the homes their parents will not give the eyes attention even with medicine supplied. I have had some of these children to report at my home two or three times a day that I may give them proper eye treatment. These problems are matters I must work out as best I can, and that is what I am attempting to do. Now that my building operations have come to an end, I purpose making a sanitary survey of each child in the village, with careful physical examination in each case, and will attempt with help of the teachers in school to reach many cases otherwise possibly neglected. But, could we have a small hospital here, our work would be simplified. Results would be had which are now impossible. But, perhaps, some day, and some time, this will be had. One death, an infant, from pneumonia resulted from neglect in the dark and damp igloo, and had I had that child in a hospital, or in a bright comfortable home under proper surroundings I have every reason to believe the baby would now be alive.

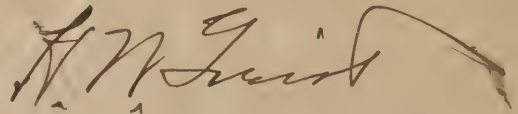


Rev. Dr. S. Hall Young -- 5.

Rumor says that at one time a magnificent library was here in the old manse on the hill, but now there are but a few books left, the others having been carried off by traders and transients stopping off and going up there and rummaging through the deserted house. I have found perhaps a dozen books of value, among them Johnathan Edwardses "History of Redemption," and some three or four volumes of his Seven Vol work of Sermons and other writings. A Greek Gospel of John pleases me much. All these few books I will now bring down and place on the shelves I have recently completed, and will make from them a nucleus of a new Mission Library. There are no reference books of value ~~even~~ in the school here, and in time it would be well to look forward to restocking this mission library with such books as we perhaps can have donated. These native young people are simply starving for reading matter, and it is pitiful to see how eagerly they grasp at any new book. Some of the young men of thirty or thereabouts were eager to know what reference books I had with me, but were disappointed when I replied that I had none saving my medical books of reference and a few theological works. We brought few books account the freight problem.

Pray much for me, Doctor Young, and remember me at the Throne of Grace that I may be adequate to these great opportunities for good. I feel very weak and incapable and am in need of counsel. The sacrifice in coming out here was great, but I am counting it as nothing in face of the privilege I enjoy of working for Him whose I am and for whom I came. I wish to be found faithful and wisely capable. So, pray for me and mine, that we may be ever at Jesus' feet and of much use to this people.

Yours sincerely,



I realize that Rome was not built in a day, but nevertheless much awaits attention here ere this work will be put on a smoothly running basis. So many things should be done, it seems to me. And were I asked, I could make many many suggestions, recommendations, looking to a betterment of this people. But it will all come in time, no doubt, at least I so hope. H.W.G.



MAR 11 1921

## THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION AT WALES

Wales, Alaska  
December 27, 1920

Rev. Dr. J. A. Marquis,  
General Secretary,  
The Board of Home Missions,  
The Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.,  
New York.

My dear Dr. Marquis:

With the end of another Quarter, I have the honor to submit the following report. I have not been supplied with the regular blanks for such purpose, and hence must depend upon memory as to what I should incorporate.

Average attendance during last three months, -----	69½
Number regular meetings held - - - - -	24
Special Services (Thanksgiving) - - - - -	1
Conversions -- definite and unquestioned, -- - - - -	11

Account coal shortage we suspended Sunday School for last month. Prayer Meeting on Thursday night was also dropped pending plans to be developed. We are now holding Prayer Meeting regularly once again, but in homes of natives which are seasons of deeply spiritual feeling. Several young children claim to have been signally blessed at recent altar services, but being unable to converse with them in Eskimo I do not include them in the number above given of Converts, the eleven mentioned all being of twelve years or older, and giving clear testimony in English and showing unmistakable evidence of a work of Grace. Nearly all of these were baptised in infancy. A spirit of revival is patent to any observer, and we pray for further work of ~~of~~ the Holy Spirit.

Mrs. Greist has a weekly class of young women, <sup>girls</sup>, in our home, teaching knitting, crocheting, etc., and talking with them the while on various subjects. These same girls (twelve or thirteen) constitute a class of interested and enthusiastic students in Home Nursing, Personal Hygiene, care of Children, etc., this class being held one hour each week in school house. Recently The Superintendent of the Bureau of Education of the Northern District took various photographs of the work of this ~~class~~ class. On one afternoon each week, married women come to our home for instruction in Sewing, etc., and at present time are making various garments for widows and orphans from material supplied by the Bureau of Education. Mrs. G. is teaching to cut according to measured patterns. The mothers are ~~also~~ taking a keen interest in this work, all so new to them as in past they have never used "patterns," cutting from cloth haphazard.

From an old oil drum I have recently made a wood stove, and have secured from up coast, some fifteen miles, one cord of drift wood, which we are using in church on Sunday for fuel. This wood is costing us twenty dollars the cord, and I have issued an order on the local Cooperative Store for payment for same. Possibly we can get more wood, altho it is scarce and difficult to bring down on dog-team sledges. This wood if gotten is cheaper than coal, but less efficient in heat units, of course.

*Calculate one cord will last us one month, possibly 6 more.*



We have been invited to hold Sunday Services in the school house, but the one large room has recently been divided into two separate rooms, with limited seating capacity, <sup>and</sup> a total of 57 seats only. The inconveniences, consequently, in face of our large audiences, are great, and to date we have been unable to solve the seating problem. On at least one occasion we attempted to hold service in one of those rooms, but the "jam" was great, and we are as yet trying to hold out at the church. If absolutely necessary, we will go to the school house and do the best we can. As said, we are holding Prayer Meeting in various homes, and manage finely. Last Summer, late, the natives seemed indisposed to open their homes for these weekly prayer services, but of late all want the meetings, and we are finding them seasons of special blessings. We will continue this plan the winter. *Last Thurs. night 35 people met in one small room, 10 x 13, sitting on floor. The night was bitterly cold and very stormy, but occasionally we opened door for a moment for fresh air.*

We are using our kitchen as a surgery, and in it we have cared for some serious cases. We manage to keep a patient as long as absolutely necessary by putting patient to bed in our living room, <sup>and</sup> husband usually insisting on sleeping on floor. We try to get patient back home so soon as may be. While this makes for inconvenience, yet we are hesitating not, there being no other plan available. Our remodelled house, as reported before, has three living rooms, and one drug-store-room. But the latter has no fire therein, and can be used merely as storage space, for medicines, dressings, <sup>and</sup> various article occasionally needed. I also have therein a newly made carpenter's work-bench, 2 old cupboards gotten in maison on hill.

Christmas was celebrated in our church, the children rendering an excellently good program, with a "tree" made from boards and covered artistically with tissue paper to imitate somewhat an evergreen. The American Bible Society recently sent to this mission 150 Bibles, they having been solicited ~~presumably~~ by the school teachers ere our arrival. I paid freight on this box from my private funds. I presented at Christmas time to every head of a family a Bible, and ~~where~~ where both husband and wife can read I gave each a copy, and to all children able to read we have given Bibles, also. The remainder I have stored for future use. <sup>small</sup> Mrs. Greist, unknown to me, had brought with us a large number of cheap toys which she distributed to children of tender years, and to older boys and girls she had something in way of a gift also. Her class of girls received colored yarn, and crocheting thread in quantities calculated to prove of practical value. The widows in the village, some nine in number, received from the Mission a package containing one pound each of rice, crackers, sugar, and one bar of Ivory soap, one can of milk, which we hoped would enable them in a small way to have a Xmas dinner. We had no Xmas funds from which to draw on this occasion. A mission box of old clothing received in autumn had already been distributed to needy widows and destitute orphans. Nothing further had been rec'd as against the Yuletide. Perhaps another year we will be able to do better. Our own private supply of pop-corn had been spilled through improper packing for shipment, and so we had none saving a little supplied by the school teachers from their private supply. Candy was an unknown item saving a little presented us by a white trader here, which gave a mere taste to each child. However, they enjoyed the occasion immensely.

Our coal was all gotten from beach to coal sheds, and at 10¢ the sack. But 16 sacks were checked off as it was delivered at shed, eleven sacks being short. It may be that in spring these lost sacks will turn up in or among the Bureau of Education coal which lies yet on the beach. I issued order on local Cooperative Store as payment for service in getting coal from beach, as per orders from Rev. Dr. Condit, #16 70.



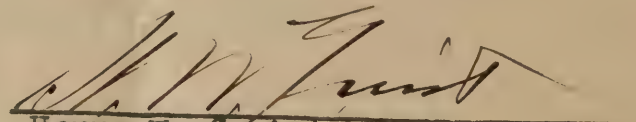
Rev. Dr. Marquis -- 3.

There was also some small expense in connection with getting coal removed to a place of comparative safety during a terrible storm last ~~in~~ autumn. Some few natives volunteered their services and worked many hours, but at least one has demanded payment for his work, and I issued order on the Store to cover his wage, \$4 for the day and far into the night. To date, his is the only demand for wages for this special voluntary service.

Recently it became necessary for me to order a few articles from a druggist in Nome to whom Dr. Condit introduced me when we were there as one from whom I could order in an emergency. Statement covering these purchases has been forwarded to Mr. Banks, our Ass't Treas.

With respect, I am

Sincerely yours,

  
Henry W. Greist, M.D.

P.S.-- Following a <sup>recent</sup> mild outbreak of Influenza among Orphans in the Mission at Teller, Rev. Mr. Malvin, Missionary there, writes me an urgent letter requesting me to come to his aid as surgeon, if possible, to operate two children supposed to be afflicted with Empyema (pus within pleura,) a late complication of pneumonia. Believing under these circumstances that you would approve my course, I am proposing to leave for his mission so soon as his dog-team comes for me, probably tonight. And if I can leave tonight (Monday?) then possibly I can return in time for services next Sabbath. He has offered to "pay well" for this service, but I need hardly say to you that I will assuredly render no bill. It is undoubtedly true, that were we in need of some help such as Rev. Mr. Malvin, or his Mission, could render, that assistance would be promptly and gratuitously given. Since he is sending a white man and a good team for me, there will be no expense connected with the journey so far as I know. The weather is bad, with a blizzard raging now for many days, but I feel assured I can weather the storm and will gladly do so if thereby I can save the lives of those two children. This will have been the very first time I have been without the bounds of Wales since last summer when once, and once only, I left, that time to visit a seriously sick child belonging to Wales but temporarily at Tin City, six miles down the coast. I am seeking to carry out your orders to the letter as to my field being Wales proper, but this is an extraordinary emergency, and I appear to be the only surgeon available. Hence, I go.

H.W.G.



Barrow, Alaska,  
December 31, 1920

Mr. D. Everet Waid.  
1 Madison Ave.  
New York.

Dear Sir:-

I am an Eskimo boy at Barrow. My name is Roscoe Ahlak. I am 15 years old.  
I will tell you about the Hospital.  
It is nearly finish its look fine inside and outside.  
It got many rooms too. tgoose rooms look clean.  
It got a big stove too. He got two big stoves.  
And one little stove. When they build the fire in these stoves the hospital always get warm.  
Those two big stoves got very big stovepipes.  
That is the first time I saw a big stove here in Barrow.  
It got electric lights too. with engine on them.  
These engines can go very fast.  
When they light these lights they allways make every thing very bright.  
Those lights are beautiful and wonderful.  
Some people like to have electric lights in the church.  
They like these lights very much.  
They say they are very good, to have everywhere.  
Little while ago a boy go to the hospital to see how it look like.  
And he go in the hospital he look around by-and-by he wanted to go out.  
He start to go out but he could not find the way out.  
He walk around Long time to find the door.  
But he could not find it and then a boy show him the way out.  
These people ~~were~~ very happy when the hospital was nearly finished.  
That is all about the hospital.

Send my best regards to you.

Yours.

Roscoe Ahlak.



Eskimo requests for medical assistance  
Sent to Dr. Greist.

Doctor Griest

Will you give me some medicines I am awful headache And just  
like weak.

Katie

Dear Dr. Greist-

I am sorry had sore eye. She said something in her eye I try  
to see it and can't see it may be very small thing she had be doing  
something with saucer and it breaks and than some of it goes to her  
eye last night this morning she cannot see very well. and I cannot  
use Bertha's medicine for her eye.

And Bertha's eye is still bad Because I don't kept right  
time, because every time when keep on putting medicine and hot clothes  
my eye hurts.

I am afraid Anna might had bad eye like Bertha had. Well! I will  
try all I can to them.

From your friend

Mrs Lucy A. Nagazaruk

Dear Greist

I am not feel good to day  
I was doing nothing to day  
because I feel sick.  
I feel round and round when I move  
I have headtake. and bad  
cough and I have feel paint  
of my side. and my chest.  
That is all I can tell  
you what I have sick.

Yours Paul K.

Dear Dr.

I am going to asked you,  
because I want to  
know how I live  
here while I was  
sickness with the  
moving pain,

Can you

help me

I would like to here from you  
about that sickness,

From

Sam  
Kizidlook



3 W. 74th St.

new York City  
My Dear Doctor Margolis -

I am returning  
the letters of Dr. Guit which you  
were so good to give me. I have  
read them with great interest. There  
is however nothing in their contents  
for which I was unprepared based  
upon previous information as to con-  
ditions in the archaic circles. The  
doctor is evidently doing a mag-  
nificent work, and of the kind  
I am glad to take up despite  
attending conditions and difficulties.  
Among the references I hastily gave  
you this morning I included the

Surgeon General of the Army - I had  
had to have his in my possession  
which I am enclosing - please  
preserve the same as I value  
it greatly. Among other names  
I gave the Rev. Percy Selous as in  
N. Y. I do not find him in the  
Telephone directory, but I will  
take steps to locate his address  
and will let you know.

Very Sincerely Yours  
Wm. H. Johnson